

34,500 PRISONERS FRANCE'S SHARE IN SOMME OFFENSIVE

Captures 144 Guns, 50
Maxims and 133 Square
Miles of Territory

SETS OFF VERDUN

Conquests Exceed Gains Re-
corded by Germans in
Seven Months

NEAR FAUCOURT

Rushing More Posts, British
Are Now Within 800
Yards of Village

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Paris, September 28.—A semi-official summary of the results achieved in the Somme offensive from July 1st to September 17th states: We have taken 30,000 unrounded and 4,500 wounded prisoners, captured 144 guns and nearly 50 machine-guns and conquered 133 square miles of ground, which exceeds the German gains in seven months at Verdun.

The enemy have thrown into the battle of the Somme 310 battalions against the British and 312 against the French, of which 87 were new divisions.

The communique issued yesterday afternoon stated: South of the Somme, there was a fairly lively artillery contest in the Barleux district. A brilliantly executed attack at the end of yesterday enabled us to carry a wood east of Verdun-Ouvillers, which was strongly held by the enemy and which formed a salient in our line.

On the Picardy front, the results obtained on Tuesday constitute a real victory for the Allies. The capture of the fortress of Comblès and Thiepval places the enemy's organizations on the Bapaume Plain under the British fire.

The British troops have reached the parting line between the Somme and the Scheldt, while the French, by means of the Bouchavesnes salient, begin to outflank the supporting positions of Peronne on the north. At Comblès, where the Germans have been withdrawing our artillery bombardment for six days, the German High Command had left inside the place two battalions of troops, whose mission was to defend themselves to the end.

Every house was transformed into a small fort. Over 1,500 German dead have been found in the streets and there are hundreds of wounded. British Carry Trenches

London, September 28.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: Excellent progress was made today. North of Fiers, we carried further enemy trenches on a front of two thousand yards and are now level with the east side of Faucourt l'Abbaye.

There was fierce fighting north-east of Thiepval, in the course of which we stormed and now hold the enemy work styled "Stiff Redoubt," on the main ridge 2,000 yards north of the village.

Over 1,800 rifles, four flammenwerfer and many thousands of rounds of ammunition and grenades were taken in Comblès, in addition to the large captures of material made by the French. The total number of prisoners taken in the last fortnight is 10,000.

Two enemy aeroplanes and two kite-balloons were destroyed yesterday. Two of our machines are missing.

General Haig reported this afternoon: Our line advanced at various points between Martinpuich and Gueudecourt. The fighting during

(Continued on Page 2)

Gen. Feng Denies Supporting Ultimatum of Chang Hsun; Others' Names Also Misused

Government Accepts Tong Shao-yi's Resignation;
President Wants Consultation With Him

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 29.—General Feng Kuo-chang's representative, who has arrived in Peking, speaking on the so-called ultimatum from the Hsichow conference, informed President Li Yuan-hung that General Feng Kuo-chang's name was used without the General's authority. It appears that the names of the Tsuchun of Kiangsi and some other Tsuchuns were similarly used, including the name of General Wang Chan-yuan, the Tsuchun of Hupeh, who has not associated himself with General Chang Hsun.

According to Chinese newspaper reports, Yuan Chia-ku, who is alleged to be closely concerned in the Shanghai opium scandal and who recently resigned from Parliament, has been arrested by General Chang Hsun at Hsichow. It is stated that detectives employed by General Chang Hsun have been very active on the Taihu Railway at Hsichow. There have been a number of arrests of suspects, who have been subjected to a rigorous court-martial.

Tong Shao-yi is at present staying with his son-in-law at Tientsin.

Accept Tong's Resignation

Ostasiatische Lloyd
Peking, September 29.—The Government has allegedly accepted the resignation of Tong Shao-yi. It is reported that Lu Cheng-hsiang has already agreed to take over the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a Mandate in this sense is expected within one or two days.

President Li Yuan-hung has invited Tong Shao-yi, before his departure to Shanghai, to come privately to Peking, where he will discuss important affairs with him.

The rumor that Tuan Chih-jui, the Premier, is striving for the Presidency is absolutely without foundation. Tuan is only firmly decided to remain Prime Minister during the present critical situation.

According to the Ku-feng-pao, President Li Yuan-hung has invited the Manchurian and Mongolian Princes to a conference which is to start on October 1. The conference will discuss a proposal of Prince Yu Lang that ex-Emperor Hsuan Tung, in the name of the Manchurian Clan, should induce the Mongolian insurgents to suspend hostilities.

Chang Hsun Not Violent

Nanking, September 28.—The chief adjutant to General Feng Kuo-chang, Ho Shao-hsien, who is now in Hsichow as a delegate of General Feng Kuo-chang, is said to have reported that the attitude of General Chang Hsun and Nieh Shih-chung is not as reported in the newspapers and there is no sign of intending any violent acts to oppose the government, but simply extremely severe discussions against Li Lieh-chun and Chang Yao-

tseng in the resolutions placed before the conference.

The report that General Chang Hsun has ordered mobilization is quite unfounded and the fact is that, after the conclusion of the conference, General Chang Hsun will re-organise his troops and is preparing to remove the men to any place the Peking Government orders them to be stationed.

It is observed that all these results are due to the calm attitude taken by General Feng Kuo-chang, who has maintained loyalty to the Government, without supporting any such acts as proposed by General Chang Hsun and others.

Kan Yo-wei Meets Chang

The Tsinghua Sinpao reports:—On September 27, Kan Yo-wei arrived at Hsichow from Tainan and General Chang Hsun sent a guard of honor to welcome him, received him in his office and extended a very cordial welcome.

Trial of Strength 'Tween Civil and Military Near

From Our Own Correspondent
Peking, September 27.—There is no doubt that the trial of strength between the civil and military, which many forecast must take place after the death of Yuan Shih-kai is approaching a crisis. Generals of the Chang Hsun and Nieh type have made no disguise of their belief in the incapacity of Parliament to bring the country out of its difficulties.

In such circumstances it is feared that a military dictatorship is well within the bounds of possibility. If this fear be justified it must be confessed that the political bankruptcy of China is pretty well complete. The suggestions made by those who felt qualified to offer them when the Japanese demands synchronized with the domestic crisis, have not been remarkable for their sagacity. There seems to exist a kind of mental paralysis among the public men of the country that has prevented any exhibition of real statesmanship.

Foreigners in Peking, or some of them, are beginning to lose confidence that China will ever emerge from the Slough of Despond in which she is struggling. Many times in the past, it is true, foreign observers who thought that they saw certain indications of proximate disaster have found their prognostications falsified. The old ship remained afloat although the weather-wise held this to be impossible.

It may be that China will weather the gale which is apparently about to break, but there are many factors of danger that did not exist in the past. The chief of these is the existence in Japan of a large and influential body of opinion which believes that it is Japan's mission and duty to give to the Chinese the blessings of good government, which they have admittedly scarcely enjoyed in contemporary times. The pessimist is never beloved, but the most Cassandra-like warning is necessary at the present time. It may be too late.

Artificial Rubber Now Produced in Germany

Synthetic Article Said to Be
Comparable to Best Plan-
tation Variety

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 27.—A telegram from Berlin states that the Germans have succeeded in producing artificial rubber comparable with the best plantation rubber for durability and elasticity.

Lung Chi-kwang Still Planning Upheaval?

A report was current yesterday that the government has despatched an urgent telegram to the military authorities here to investigate carefully a report received in Peking to the effect that General Lung Chi-kwang of Kwangtung has secretly sent men to Shanghai to buy munitions. It is said that Lung Chi-kwang has about 25,000 troops with him, but that he only reported 20,000 men to the government.

319,000 Australians Enlisted for Service

All Men Between 21 and 35 Are
To Be Called Up For
Home Defence

(Reuters Agency War Service)

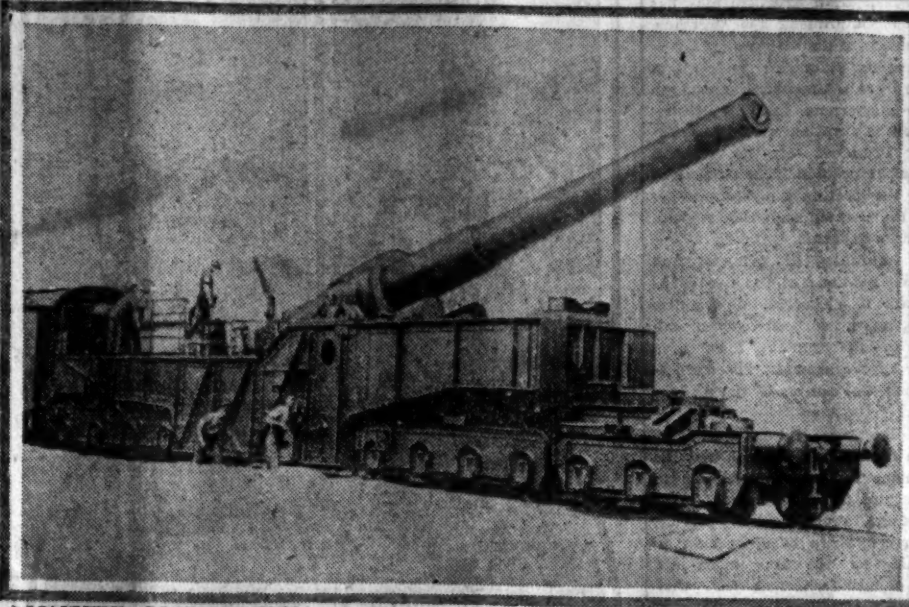
Melbourne, September 28.—In the House of Representatives, it was announced today that the enlistments in Australia up to the 20th totalled 319,000.

The Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes stated that the Referendum on the question of conscription will be decided by a majority of votes, not a majority of States.

The Rt. Hon. G. F. Pearce, Minister of Defence, announced that men between the ages of 21 and 35 will be called up for home defence on the 2nd proximo.

London, September 28.—An order issued by His Majesty, subsequent to his first inspection in Great Britain of the Australians and New Zealanders, states that the successive contingents are a recognition by the Dominions of their obligations in the common defence of the Empire.

High Powered Monster Gun Which Batters German Lines



MONSTER BRITISH GUN.

This picture, taken on the western battle front, shows one of the British guns now being used. The gun is mounted on a specially built truck which runs over tracks laid for the purpose.

JUJITSU EXPERT SHOWS ART ON WITNESS STAND

Illustrates Point in Murder Trial
By Tackling An Inter-
preter

There follows the next chapter in the Japanese murder trial. Magistrate Kwan, as complacent and obliging a gentleman as can be met anywhere, will put up with a great deal, but you can exhaust even his patience. It has been he who has come to the rescue in every tie-up there has been in this case and now he has put his foot down.

"Gentlemen," said he, in the court, "I must tell you that we have only another fortnight available for this hearing and we must get it finished. Therefore, I must say that you will try and omit all unnecessary questions and that any questions necessary or otherwise, be put to a witness not more than once."

And here is how they proceeded yesterday to make haste. Murdered Kikihara's richa boy and a Japanese employee had nailed defendant Woo in an alleyway and demanded to know where Kikihara was. It was considered so important to know whether Woo, at the time, was facing north, south, east or west, that two more interpreters were introduced to the court and a big map produced.

Round the map there congregated four interpreters, the Japanese witness, Inspector Reeves, Attorney Murakami and Dr. Fischer and for twenty minutes they all discussed the matter in their own tongues and it did not seem clear then which direction the man was facing.

After that, Dr. Fischer said it had been stated that Woo was held by one arm by a Japanese and by the other by the richa boy and that he then put his hand in his pocket and produced twenty dollars. How was that possible? The Japanese witness explained, but counsel was not satisfied and repeated answers did not satisfy him.

Then that Japanese grew desperate. He is a husky specimen, with a finely developed forearm showing through his kimono sleeve. He just dived for a trembling Chinese interpreter, put a jiu-jitsu lock round his biceps, screwed his other arm round and grabbed that ditto, after the manner of the richa boy.

"That's how," said he, "and, with the lower part of his arm free, he was able enough to get to the pockets of Chinese clothes."

Magistrate Kwan's wish was gratified, for that unhappy interpreter, when released, shot off his interpreting like a maxim gone mad. He only wanted to see the back of the witness.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this afternoon—instead of in the Public Recreation Ground as previously notified—beginning at 5.30 o'clock: 1. March—"Mandelay"....Franklin 2. Overture—"Masaniello"....Auber 3. Waltz—"Elton Boating Song"....Kaps 4. Selection—"The Arcadians"....Monckton 5. Song—"Nirvana"....Adams 6. Selection—"Iolanthe"....Sullivan A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

Allies' Gains Are Paid For in Full, Declares Rupprecht of Bavaria

German Defences 'Absolutely
Impregnable,' He Tells An
American Interviewer

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, September 25.—A telegram from Berlin to the New York American reports an interview with Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, at his headquarters on the Somme. The Crown Prince said: "Our losses in territory may be seen on the map only with a microscope. The losses of the Entente in human life, a thing far more precious than the territory the enemy gained, are simply prodigious. Empty, and in fact can have they paid for every foot of ground we sold to them."

"At such prices they can have all they want. We have a reserve, consisting of trained officers and trained men, which has not yet been drawn upon. Unlike the generals of the Entente Powers, we are not forced to throw raw untrained recruits into the very front line fighting."

"Whether this will be the last effort of the enemy we cannot know, but we have taken the measure of their strength at its maximum tide and are prepared for anything they can attempt. You have seen our front and have been well over the whole zone, reaching back to our base."

"You cannot have failed to see the absolutely impregnable nature of our positions and the superabundant adequacy of our preparations. If you can let news of what you have seen go to our friends, the British, you may, perhaps, be able to serve the cause of humanity."

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per M.M. s.s. Cordillera...Sept. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Sept. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Oct. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru Oct. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru Oct. 6
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Oct. 6
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Oct. 7
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador Oct. 14
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia Oct. 2
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat Oct. 6
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Oct. 16

Mails to Arrive:—

The English mail of August 24 is expected to arrive here today, per P. and O. s.s. Novara.
The French mail of August 20 is due to arrive here at 6 a.m. today per M.M. s.s. Cordillera.
The American mail is due here on October 1 per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru.
The French mail of September 3 is due at Hongkong on October 10, and here on October 13. Left Colombo on September 23 per M.M. s.s. Magellan.
The French mail of September 17 is due at Hongkong on October 24, and here on October 27. Left Port Said on September 24 per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

CHARGE OF RUMANIANS CLEARS VULCAN PASS

Austrians Retreat Hastily To
North; Fierce Fighting To
South of Hermannstadt

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Bucharest, September 27.—The official communique issued today reported: Fierce fighting continues south of Hermannstadt. The Rumanians, at Vulcan Pass, attacked and drove the enemy back, the latter retiring hastily northwards.

The situation was quiet in the Dobrudja. There was a cannonade along the Danube.

A Zeppelin and six German aeroplanes bombed the city, yesterday. Forty were killed and 50 injured, including some boy scouts.

Vienna Says Rumanian Attacks Were Repulsed

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, September 24.—In the vicinity of the Vulcan Pass, the Rumanian advance was repulsed. Near Hermannstadt and on the Transylvanian eastern front, nothing important occurred.

Vienna, September 25.—The Rumanian attacks against the Szurdok and Vulcan Passes were repulsed. On the Siebenbuergen eastern front, there was a livelier activity.

Turks' Conquerors In Generous Mood

Victor of Talf Himself Asks
Grand Sherref to Treat
Prisoners Kindly

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Cairo, September 27.—Sherref Abdul reports to the Grand Sherref at Mecca the details of the occupation of Talf. Ghaleb, the Turkish Commander, having agreed to the terms of capitulation and the booty of rifles, bombs and shells being large, Abdullah begs His Highness to treat the prisoners with kindness, "for the eyes of the Mussulman world turn towards us."

SORRY FOR CEBU INCIDENT

New York, September 25.—The British blame for the Cebu incident. London expresses regret that the incident took place in neutral Philippine waters.

MISHAP ON U.S. BATTLESHIP

New York, September 25.—Admiral Mayo, commanding the First Division of the American Atlantic Fleet, reports that the muzzle of one of the 12-inch guns on board the U. S. S. Michigan was shattered during target practice. No-one was injured. A Naval Board will be appointed to investigate the cause of the accident to the gun.

GRECIAN ARMY IS TO ASSIST FORCES OF ALLIED POWERS

Battleship Hydra Has Al-
ready Joined Entente
War Fleet

KING IN COMPACT

Reaches Agreement in As-
sociation with Council
Of Ministers

SMASH BULGARS

Two Attacks on Either Side
Of Florina Are Broken;
Serbs Victorious

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Athens, September 27.—It is reported that the Council of Ministers, in agreement with King Constantine, has decided on military collaboration with the Entente. The Greek battleship Hydra has joined the Allied fleet.

London, September 28.—It is reported from Athens that Greece has decided to declare war against Bulgaria. King Constantine has recalled Prince Andrew of Greece, who has been in London representing the views of the Greek Court.

Paris, September 28.—A French official despatch from Salonica reports: Two Bulgarian attacks east and west of Florina were smashed.

Salonica, September 27.—The attacks of the Serbians were continued with success. The enemy brought up re-inforcements at Kajmakalan and attempted a series of futile counter-attacks, in which many of them were taken prisoners. It was observed that the fresh Bulgarian troops attacking were under the influence of drink.

Sofia Tells of French Retreating in Disorder

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Sofia, September 26.—On the Staranetschka Planina, our columns surprised a battalion of the 242nd French regiment, near the village of Eresnica. The French were dispersed and several dozens of prisoners and one machine-gun were taken by us. By a bayonet attack, we conquered the enemy's trenches near Orvovik. In the vicinity of Pissoderi and Armenko, we made a counter-attack against three hostile battalions, forcing them to retire in disorder. East of Florina, we repulsed three successive French attacks; the harassed enemy fell back under heavy losses.

After ten days of uninterrupted fighting, during which the entire Serbian Drina division carried out the most strenuous attacks against the height Kajmakalan, our troops today successfully attacked the enemy with great violence and compelled them to retire on the whole front. The combat is progressing favorably.

In the Moglena valley, there was an artillery engagement, during which numerous hostile batteries were silenced.

In the Dobrudja, our troops this morning fortified the conquered positions.

TROOPS ARE ON TRACK OFF PRO-MANCHU BANDITS

Two Thousand Attack Kuan-
hsien; Cable Says Mission-
aries Were Not Molested

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, September 29.—The robbers who recently attacked Kuanhsien were a section of the Chong-chingchow, or "Re-instate the Manchus" force. This band is said to be about two thousand strong. The Government is sending troops to attempt to envelop and crush them. The robbers, whilst at Kuanhsien, did not molest the missionaries.

800,000 PUT OUT OF ACTION BY RUSSIANS

Lost to Austro-Germans Within Four Months; Brussiloff Sees Easy Victory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 28.—An official communique reports: The enemy are stubbornly resisting our advance twenty-three miles south-east of Vladimir-Volynsk.

General Brussiloff is very confident. He declares: "We have reached a period where success is no longer to be estimated by the territory captured, but by the number of the enemy placed hors-de-combat. We have deprived the Austro-Germans of 800,000 men in four months."

"When the propitious moment arrives, we shall make big new bounds forward and easily overcome their shaken armies. Our final victory will then be near."

Russians Pierce Austrian Positions at Perepelnik

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, September 24.—East and north of Kirlibaba, the enemy continue their tenacious attacks. East of the town mentioned, their masses were stopped after minor initial successes. Further advances were repulsed.

South-west of the vicinity of Lackyna, also, yesterday, a strong Russian attack, which was the seventh made during the last few days, broke down before our front defended by Honveds. In the Ludovo sector, the enemy lost the advantages they had gained during the last engagements.

Between Zborov and the upper Sereth, the Russians, after artillery preparations lasting for days, again advanced yesterday with strong forces. Several mass attacks were repulsed, but, in the afternoon, the Russians entered our line south-east of Perepelnik.

All positions were, however, reconquered by us by night attacks, after violent fighting. More than 700 prisoners were taken and machine-guns were captured. The sanguinary losses suffered by the enemy correspond to their usual method of fighting.

Vienna, September 25.—North and east of Kirlibaba, we are engaged in combats. In the Ludovo sector, the Russians attacked without result.

North-east of Lipnicadoina, the enemy attacked the positions held by the Turkish troops, but were everywhere repulsed, in one of the sectors by a counter-attack.

The Russians again attempted to break through north of Perepelnik, but their efforts remained unsuccessful. The enemy's losses are heavy.

COASTWISE SHIPPING BAN OUT OF U.S. BILL

Foreign-Built Vessels Under American Registry May Enter American Domestic Trade

Washington, August 31.—The house of representatives yesterday formally concurred in the senate amendments to the shipping bill, admitting foreign-built vessels to coastwise trade. The amendments also require government officers to refuse to give clearance papers to vessels which decline to accept American cargoes on any other ground than lack of space.

This act now goes to President Wilson for his signature, which is regarded as certain.

The measure as it stands means that for the first time in more than one hundred years a radical change has been made in the coastwise trading policy of the country. Heretofore foreign-owned and foreign-built vessels, whether owned abroad or at home, have been barred from entering the coastwise shipping trade of the United States.

The emergency shipping bill, passed shortly after the outbreak of the present war, provided that if any foreign-built ships were given foreign registry, they were barred from coastwise shipping, except that such ships might "engage in trade with Alaska, Hawaii or Porto Rico, whether or not en route to or from a foreign port, if the board finds such port is not adequately served by a regular line of vessels."

The present bill, as it was sent to the senate by the house, contained this clause, but the senate commerce committee struck it out and substituted a clause that provided that any foreign-built vessel, enrolled or registered under this measure, may engage in the coastwise trade, anywhere and under any circumstances.

The section providing for refusal of clearance to foreign ships declining to take American cargoes for any other reason save lack of space, was inserted in the measure following the promulgation of the so-called "black list," issued by the allied countries.

Central Powers M.P.s. Assembled to Consider Further Consolidation

Joint Conference to Decide Future Political, Military And Economic Relations

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, September 27.—It is reported from Salzburg: The meeting of members of the German and Austro-Hungarian Parliaments has been opened. Among the Germans, the members of the Reichstag Mueller-Sollingen, Dr. Naumann and Count Westarp are taking part, among the Austro-Hungarians Dr. Sylvester, President of the Austrian Diet and Dr. Gross, President of the German National Association. The discussions during the meeting will alternate between the German and the Austro-Hungarian deputies.

The future political, military and economic relations of the two countries will be discussed. A complete understanding has been reached with regard to the general lines of a further rapprochement. The discussions will be continued during the winter.

The Budapest paper Pestnaplo reports from Transylvania that the Rumanians force the inhabitants in the occupied territory, from 17 to 55 years of age, to render military service. Their recruits are being brought to Rumania. As the Rumanians are short of medicinal materials, they looted the pharmacies and particularly the houses of physicians.

The former Rumanian Minister to Germany has arrived in Copenhagen with his staff. The Rumanian Ministers to Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, with a staff numbering about 100, have arrived in Malmoe (Sweden). The Austro-Hungarian Minister to Rumania, Count Czernin, expressed his gratitude for Swedish hospitality.

The Austro-Hungarians were detained by the Russians near Poltava and were all arrested by the Russian authorities. Count Czernin said: "When I arrive in Vienna, I will have beaten all records by my 5,000 kilometers trip."

The Austro-Hungarians who travelled with Count Czernin mentioned that, while they were detained in Bukharest, they heard the explosions of the bombs dropped by a Zeppelin. Count Czernin, at first, was allowed by the Rumanians to depart alone, but refused to leave without being accompanied by the persons he had met.

It is reported from Warsaw that the large Poniatowski-Bridge across the Vistula has been completed and has been inaugurated in the presence of Governor-General von Beseler.

The Reichsbank publishes the following weekly statement, dated September 23:

	Million Against pre-Marks ending week
Gold reserve	2471.0 plus 1.0
Commercial paper and treasury bills	7577.0 plus 23.0
Circulation of bank notes	6360.0 minus 18.0
Private deposits	3679.0 plus 212.0
Gold reserve covering circulation of bank notes	36% against 35%
The amount borrowed by loan banks against security has increased by one million Marks to 2,123 million Marks.	
The following subscriptions to the 5th war loan have been made:	

Million Marks	
Nordstern Versicherungs-Gesellschaft	10
Kurhessische Schatzverwaltung	6
Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik	6
Saechsische Versicherungs-Gesellschaft	20
Sparkasse Magdeburg	8
Sparkasse Strassburg	6
Sparkasse Bonn	5
Sparkasse Mainz	5

In the morning of September 25, a German aeroplane, stationed in Flanders, bombed the military barracks near Dover.

Three large Russian aeroplanes, in the morning of September 23, attacked the naval aerodrome at Angermuehle, but without success. German fighting aeroplanes, in pursuit, forced one of the enemy biplanes to land east of Duennamunde. All the German aeroplanes returned safely.

DISCUSS CONFUCIANISM

The China Times reports: On September 27, the article about Confucianism being made the foundation of moral education was discussed at the conference on the constitution for three hours and then the article was voted without signing. There were 377 votes in favor of the article and 200 against, but both did not reach the legal majority necessary, namely, two-thirds and thus the question has been left till the final conference.

Rumania's King a Hohenzollern; And His Wife English With German Title



ABOVE: KING FERDINAND & QUEEN MARIE. BELOW: PRINCESS ELIZABETH & PRINCE CAROL.

Although Queen Marie of Rumania, is strongly pro-Ally in sentiment and is credited with swinging the Rumanian court against the Central Powers, she bore a German title before her marriage. She was Princess Marie of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Her father was the late Duke of Edinburgh, brother of King Edward of England, and her mother was a daughter of Czar Nicholas I of Russia.

King Ferdinand is a German Prince of the Sigmaringen, or Catholic branch of the house of Hohenzollern and is a remote cousin of the Kaiser.

The King and Queen are the parents of six children, the oldest of whom are Crown Prince Carol, born in 1893 and Princess Elizabeth, born in 1894. The other children are Marie, Nicholas, Ileana and Mircea.

HANKOW GERMANS' CLAIM

Hankow, September 28.—The question of extending German police jurisdiction to the Chinese quarters behind the German Concession at Hankow was transferred to Peking some time ago and it is now reported that the German Minister to Peking has withdrawn the claim for the present.

WAR LOAN BUSINESS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 28.—Up to the present, nobody has ventured to introduce the new German war loan on the Amsterdam Exchange, whereas the French war loan has been successfully introduced.

BURY ITALIAN COMPANY WHEN CIMONE BLASTED

Austrians Offer Truce To Allow Rescue of Entombed Soldiers

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, September 24.—In the southern sector, there was hand-to-hand fighting last night, in which our troops captured one machine-gun. On the Dolomite front, hostile battalions attacked our positions on the Gardinal, but were repulsed by fire.

It is now stated that the blasting of the summit of the Monte Cimone had destructive results. One entire Italian company was entombed. The blasting was splendidly carried out by Lieutenant Misker, although he was wounded.

Detachments of the infantry regiment No. 59 encircled the remainder of the surprised garrison in the flank and the rear. The number of prisoners taken has increased to 427. Two machine-guns were captured. The Monte Cimone, since then, has been held by the enemy under a lively artillery fire.

Nothing new occurred in Albania. September 25.—The enemy's fire activity was livelier in several sectors of the coastland front. During night-time, an airship dropped several bombs in the vicinity of Comen, but no damage was caused.

On the front in the Fassano Alps, two Alpine battalions, in the darkness, attacked in the sector of Gardinal-Cima-Busa-Alta, which had been heavily shelled at day-time by the hostile artillery. The Italians, after tenacious hand-to-hand fighting, were bloodily repulsed.

Enemy detachments also attempted to advance towards Forcella di Coldore; 52 Alpine, among whom was one officer, were made prisoners.

Near the Monte Cimone, there are still Italians entombed alive in a cavern. Twenty-four of them succeeded in liberating themselves and surrendered. The remainder asked for help, which, however, it was impossible to render, owing to the artillery fire of their countrymen. The rescuing of the entombed still alive will depend upon the acceptance by the enemy of a local truce, which has been offered by us for reasons of humanity.

The Weather

Overcast weather, with north to north-east breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 78.0 and the minimum 62.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 80.2 and 55.8.

Convictions Obtained In 2 Tramway Cases

Two German subjects, Wilhelm Stuntz, ship's boatman, and Heinrich Griese, ship's carpenter, were charged at the German Consular Court, before Mr. H. Knipping, Consul General, and two assessors, yesterday with the unlawful use of a season ticket for the month of September, 1916, issued to the defendant Wilhelm Stuntz by the Shanghai Tramways.

It appears that Griese was riding in tramcar No. 3 in Seward Road on 8th Inst., when he was asked for his ticket by Inspector Pollock. He said "season," and when asked to produce it he showed the season ticket issued to Stuntz. When asked to give his name he wrote the name of W. Stuntz, the actual holder, on the signature slip. Both men admitted the offence, and that they had acted foolishly.

They were severely reprimanded by the Consul General, and sentenced to pay a fine of ten Marks, or go to prison for two days.

Two Filipinos Charged

Two Filipinos, brothers and American subjects, were charged before Mr. Perkins, at the American Consular Court, with assaulting French tram conductor No. 104 on French tramcar No. 17 on 22nd Inst. From the evidence of the prosecutor and two witnesses, it appears that one of the accused sat with his feet on the opposite seat, preventing passengers from passing through, and when the conductor remonstrated with him, both he and his brother assaulted him. They were each fined \$5.00 (Mex).

34,500 Prisoners France's Share

(Continued from Page 1)

the last few days has been singularly economical.

Our losses have been small, not only relatively to the importance of our gains, but absolutely and our total casualties are not more than twice the number of enemy prisoners. One division, which had a specially difficult task, took as many prisoners as it suffered casualties.

Closing on Faucourt
We have established posts west and south-west of Faucourt l'Abbaye and within 800 yards of the latter village. We consolidated our position on the ridge north-east of Thiepval.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states that good progress was made at the beginning of the attack on Thiepval, but hard fighting developed the use of machine-guns to terrible proportions. The chief resistance came from a chateau, from which a furious fire checked our advance. Then a "tank" lurched into action.

Once it got on some soft ground and appeared to have stuck, but it recovered and waddled, amid the cheers of the troops, right up to the chateau and began a magnificent combat. The enemy's machine-gunners concentrated their fire on the "tank," which replied so vigorously that the fusillade soon slackened.

The British infantry crept up under cover of this contest, rushed the chateau and captured the Commandant and other survivors. A furious contest followed in the streets of Thiepval, around which a double artillery barrage kept a ring of combatants.

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Many Of Name And Fortune Have Fallen Fighting For Their Country

FOUR-YEAR-OLD IN PEERAGE

Another Of Nine Becomes Sixth Earl Of Erne Through Deaths In Battle

By R. Insley-Casper

The two years of war have placed many little boys in direct succession to important titles and estates in Great Britain through the death upon the battlefield of the father or older brother. A boy, four years old, has succeeded to a peerage, the grandson of the Earl of St. Aldwyn, better remembered as Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer. A conservative in politics, when the war opened he gave his services to Prime Minister Asquith and David Lloyd George then Chancellor of the Exchequer, in organizing the financial affairs of the state to meet the demands of war. Having already received the title of Viscount St. Aldwyn, he became an earl as a reward for his war services. His only son, Lord Quenington, an officer stationed in France, was killed in action last spring and the father lived only a few days afterwards.

A boy of nine has been the sixth Earl of Erne since December, 1914. The validity of his title, however, was not established until last June. His father, Viscount Crichton, one of the most popular men in English society, disappeared during the fighting in Belgium in November, 1914, and he was reported officially as missing. His father, the Earl of Erne, died the following December, and at that time Viscount Crichton was reported to be a prisoner in Germany. His small son became known as Viscount Crichton and the father as the new Earl of Erne. The German Government finally discovered where Viscount Crichton's body had been buried in Belgium. It was exhumed and identified and the nine-year-old son was legally pronounced to be Earl of Erne. It is an Irish title dating in its early creations from 1768 and the time of James II. The new Earl of Erne's mother was Lady Mary Cavendish Grosvenor, daughter of the first Duke of Westminster.

A great-grandson of the fourth Earl of Erne is the fourteen-year-old baronet who has succeeded his father, Sir John Milbank, who was the tenth baronet of an ancient Scotch house dating from Mary, Queen of Scots. Sir John was killed in action at the Dardanelles last August.

There is a two-year-old Lord Petre, who succeeded his father last October, when Lord Petre, an officer in the Coldstream Guards, died of wounds received in France. He had been home on sick leave and returned to the front three weeks before his death. The baby peer is the seventeenth baron of his line, the title having been established by the principal Secretary of State of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth. The new peer comes into an estate of nearly 20,000 acres, which has no direct heir. His third cousin, Francis William Petre, sixty-nine years old, is the next heir. Lady Petre, the mother of the little peer, is one of the most beautiful and interesting among the war widows. She had only two years of marriage, and is not yet twenty-five. She is encouraging the women and young girls near her father's estate, Thornton Hall, Brentwood, Essex, to enter a milking school which she has established.

Earl of Longford Fourteen

Gen. the Earl of Longford, who was reported wounded and missing at the Dardanelles last September, recently has been officially reported dead, and this makes his fourteen-year-old son Earl of Longford. A younger son, eleven years old, becomes Lord Silchester, the heir to the earldom. Sir Charles Michael Robert Vivian Duff, the third baronet, is nine

Literal and Figurative Japanese-Russian Handshake



PREMIER OKUMA AND M. KRUPENSKY.

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At the left is Premier Count Okuma of Japan, shaking hands with M. Krupensky, Russian ambassador to Japan, just after the ratification of the new commercial treaty between the two countries. The news of the ratification of the treaty was loudly applauded by a great multitude outside the Premier's office in Tokio, where this picture was taken.

years old. His grandfather, who assumed the name of Assheton Smith, on inheriting a great fortune from a distant relative of that name, died September, 1914, and the little boy's father, Major Robert Vivian Duff, succeeded to the baronetcy. But he was killed in France a month after the death of his father. His widow was the only child of the fourth Earl of Lonsdale, her mother being now the Marchioness of Ripon. From the Lonsdale family the boy baronet will inherit a fortune, which will increase what is already one of the largest estates in Great Britain.

The sixteenth baronet of the ancient house of Stewart-Richardson, dating from 1630, is twelve years old, Sir Ian Hay Stewart-Richardson, who has succeeded his father, Sir Edward, the fifteenth baronet, Captain in the Black Watch, who was killed during the second month of the war. This boy baronet's fortune is small and his ancestral home in Scotland was sold a few weeks ago. His mother, Lady Constance-Richardson, a cousin of the Duke of Sutherland, continues to earn the family living by dancing in the music halls.

Lord Killanin, the second baron of an Irish title conferred upon a Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Michael Morris, belonging to the ancient Galway clan, was a two-year-old heir succeeded him. A bachelor, his heir presumptive, was his brother, Hon. George Henry Morris, lieutenant-colonel in the Irish Guards. He served with distinction in the South African war, and was a member of the expeditionary force sent to France early in 1914. He was killed in action after a few weeks. Lord Killanin's title will become extinct if the baby heir does not grow to manhood and have sons of his own, or unless Parliament grants a special remainder by which it can be inherited in the female line. Even then there might be difficulty as the women of the family have a predilection for taking the veil. Two of Lord Killanin's sisters are nuns.

The Earl of Wemyss and March, who two years ago succeeded his ninety-six-year-old father, has a four-year-old grandson as his heir. The Earl's eldest son, Lord Elcho, a barrister at law, who entered the army as a volunteer, was killed in action at Katia

near the Suez Canal several months ago. His death was not confirmed until last month. It was announced that he was a prisoner of war in the hands of the Turks, and was interned at Damascus. The father investigated and discovered this official report to be unfounded, and it was later ascertained that the young man had returned to the front after having been twice wounded. He married Lady Violet Manners, the second daughter of the Duke of Rutland, who was famous for her beauty and accomplishments, along with her elder sister, now the Marchioness of Anglesey, and her younger sister, Lady Diana Manners. Lord Wemyss's second heir is the three-year-old brother of the new Lord Elcho. The Earl has only one son left to him by the war, Lieut. Guy Lawrence Charteris, who married a niece of Mrs. Asquith. He lost besides Lord Elcho, his youngest son, Lieut. Ivo Alan Charteris, of the Grenadier Guards, a youth of nineteen, who was killed in action last October.

Dukes Keep From War Dangers

The Dukes are, according to general opinion under the protection of the War Department, and not allowed to endanger their lives on the battlefield, and it is said that the same protecting hand guards the heir presumptives to the dukedoms. The Duke of Roxburghe, the husband of the former Miss May Goelet, of New York, was invalided home as soon as he had received a slight wound, and although he has now quite recovered he has not returned to the front, but has resigned his commission. The Duke of Westminster has been the acclaimed hero of the dashing automobile excursion into the Egyptian desert to rescue the survivors of the steamship Tara, taken prisoner by the Arabs after the vessel had been torpedoed by the Germans. The fact is that while the Duke commanded the expedition, the actual work was done by men of less exalted rank and the Duke was never in any danger himself.

The Duke of Wellington's second son, Lord Richard Wellesley, has given his life to his country on the battlefield, as has also the younger brother of the Duke of Devonshire, Lord John Cavendish. The Duke of

Abercorn's younger brother, Lord John Hamilton, has been killed, and Lord Bernard Gordon-Lennox, the third son of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. But the Duke of Leinster, a young bachelor and a semi-invalid, the premier duke of Ireland, and at the head of the famous house of Fitzgerald, is the only one among the dukes who has lost his heir presumptive. His brother, Lord Desmond, was killed in France last March, a young man romantic and idealistic, as most of his house, who would not have accepted any protection the War Department would have given him in order to secure the succession to the dukedom of Leinster. The heir presumptive is now Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the husband of the former May Etheridge, of the Shaftesbury Theatre, who may become Duchess of Leinster. Their son, Gerald, two years old last May, is the Duke of Leinster's second heir. But it is rumored that the Duke is shortly to be married to a woman belonging to a house as ancient as his own, who has been selected by his aunts as a desirable Duchess and mother of the future Duke of Leinster.

Lord Aberdare has lost his eldest son, Hon. Henry Lyndhurst Bruce, the husband of the former Camille Clifford, an American actress. They had no children and the heir presumptive is now Lord Aberdare's second son, Clarence Napier Bruce. Viscount Bridport has lost his only son, the Hon. Maurice Henry Nelson Hood, and the heir is the Viscount's four-year-old grandson. Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson Hood, whose mother was Eileen Orme, a favorite on the London stage.

Baron de Ramsey's heir is his six-year-old grandson, the son of Capt. Coulson Churchill Fellowes, who was killed a year ago and whose widow is the daughter of Lord Inchiquin. Viscount Monck's heir is his eleven-year-old grandson, the son of Capt.

Charles Henry Stanley Monck, who was killed in France early in the war. Baron O'Neill's heir is his nine-year-old grandson, the son of Capt. Arthur Edward Bruce O'Neill, M. P., who also was killed in action shortly after the war began. He was the first member of Parliament slain in action. He was the son-in-law of the Marquis of Crewe.

The Earl of Aylesford's heir is his grandson, eight years old, who has assumed the title of Lord Guernsey, following the death upon the battlefield of his father. The Marquis of Bath's heir presumptive is his eleven-year-old son, who has become Viscount Weymouth since his elder brother, who bore that title, was killed a few weeks ago. Lord Bath's second heir is his bachelor brother, Lord Alexander Tynne, M. P. for Bath, and forty-three years old. There are no males after that to succeed to the title and estates. Lord Desborough, the first baron and better remembered to Americans as "Willie Grenfell," one of the finest athletes of his day, has lost both of his elder sons in the war, Lieut. Julian Grenfell and Lieut. Gerald Grenfell, young men fresh from Oxford, of whom great things were expected.

Lord Desborough's heir is his youngest and only remaining son, the Hon. Ivo George Grenfell, an eighteen-year-old boy, who has not yet entered the army. After this son there is no one to succeed to the barony as, according to the statutes, the first holder of a title can pass it only to "the heirs of his body lawfully begotten." A brother, nephew or cousin cannot succeed. Baron St. Oswald, the second of the title, has lost his eldest son and the first heir is now the second son, the Hon. Charles Frederick Winn, twenty years old. The Earl of Kimberley has also a twenty-year-old heir, his second son, who becomes Lord Wodehouse in succession to his brother, who had this title and who was killed.

The barony of Kesteven has become extinct, the third baron having been killed in action and leaving no direct heir. Several other peerages will become extinct, unless a law is passed by which they can be inherited in the female line. With the exception of Lord Ribblesdale, the fourth baron, all of the titles thus effected are now held by the man to whom they were granted by the sovereign or by his son. Lord Ribblesdale lost his eldest son, Capt. Thomas Lister, in the Somali campaign of 1904. His only remaining son, the Hon. Charles Lister, was killed last year and Lord Ribblesdale has lost also his son-in-law, Percy Wyndham, one of the most brilliant young men of Britain. Lord St. Davids has likewise lost both of his sons on the battlefield. One was killed last year and the younger boy a few weeks ago. Lord St. Davids became a widower a year ago in March, the mother not being able to survive the shock of the first son's death. Last spring Lord St. Davids made a second marriage with a niece

of the Earl of Loudon. Through the death in the war of both of her brothers, who were in succession to the title and estates of Loudon, the new Lady St. Davids becomes an heir herself to the Earl of Loudon. It can be transmitted in the female line.

No One to Succeed Them

The Marquis of Lincolnshire, the first to hold that title, cannot pass it on without special legislation. His only son, Viscount Wendover, twenty-one years old, has been killed. Baron Kneseborough, likewise the first of the name, has no heir, his only son, Capt. Claude Henry Meysey-Thompson, having given his life on the field of battle. Lord Stamfordham, King George's private secretary, who was made a baron six years ago, has no son to succeed him, his only son, Lieut. John Neville Bigge, having been killed in action. Baron Rosemead, the second to bear the title, has now no heir, his only son, twenty-one years old, Lieut. Hercules E. J. Robinson, having been killed in France. The Rosemead barony was granted to his grandfather, whose name he bore, for services as High Commissioner for South Africa. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, having lost his only brother,

Lieut. Henry Douglas-Stott-Montagu, has no heir to succeed him to a title granted to his father, a younger son of the fifth Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry. Baron Playfair, a brigadier general and a veteran of many campaigns, has no son to whom his title can pass, inherited from his father, the first baron. His only son, Lieut. Lyon George Playfair, was killed at Ypres.

The Earl of Seaford, the eleventh of his line, who was the eighth peer to die during this war, has been succeeded in this Scottish title by his ten-year-old daughter, his only child, who can inherit it under the Scotch law. She is Countess of Seaford and the owner of 300,000 acres. Her father was born in New Zealand, her grandfather going out there and working as a common laborer after a quarrel with his family. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the sixth baron of another ancient Scotch house, has lost his eldest son in the war. The second son, a bachelor of thirty-three, has become the heir presumptive, and the second heir is Lord Balfour of Burleigh's eldest daughter, Hon. Mrs. John Hope, who will succeed if her brother leaves no heir.

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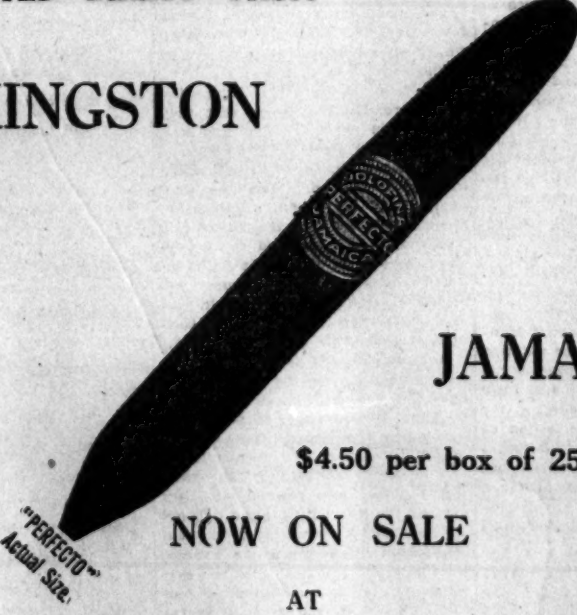
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CHANGES ARE MARKED IN HUNGARY AFTER TWO YEARS OF WAR

With Russian Advance Across
Hungarian Frontier Situation
Takes on Serious Aspect

Budapest, August 20.—July 25 was a significant anniversary for Hungary, and consequently the press devoted a considerable amount of attention to it. It was two years ago on this day that the Austro-Hungarian minister at Belgrade not having received "a satisfactory reply" to the famous note left the Serbian capital and on that very night the first shells were flung across the silent Danube. The first anniversary of this event found the Hungarian and Austrian press in a somewhat more cheery mood than they were this time, as may be seen by comparing the leaders of July 25, 1915, with those of this year. They sounded quite a different note after the Gorlice-Tarnow successes and when it seemed certain that the hosts of the central empires would only stop far behind Brest-Litovsk.

Twelve months ago, enthusiasm ran high and great hopes were entertained. At that time meat was expensive and fat also, but after all they could be got for money. Today in many places money will no longer buy those luxuries, the Russians are again over the Hungarian frontiers, and once more menace the plains and the Transylvanian heights, whilst added to these gloomy prospects is the knowledge that her German allies are no longer in such a happy position as they were in the winter of 1914-15, when they were able to send reinforcements to the Carpathians in order to save Hungary from invasion. Moreover, the three Turkish divisions which were promised for the defense of the frontiers, even if they arrived in time, will only replace a fragment of those first class troops which have fallen captive to Russian since the new offensive began.

In short, the situation today is very much worse, and very desperate, if compared with that of two years ago, when it was generally believed that the war would be finished within three months, and that the monarchy would only have to deal with Serbia and Montenegro, whilst the Germans would dash to Paris and Petrograd as rapidly as though they had special express trains for the purpose. England, the blockade starvation, Italy and all the rest were factors never even taken into consideration, the menace of Rumania did not exist even in dreams, and the interminable struggle, without the least hope of the end ever being reached, after two years of strenuous fighting and after the killed can be computed in millions, were things never dreamt of two years ago.

On August 25, 1914, the peoples of the monarchy were full of enthusiasm for the war. It was explained, and with good reason, by the fact that they were tired of the continual state of mobilization in which they had lived ever since the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, tired of the everlasting menace of war, for the steady preparations in the monarchy and in Germany did not escape the attention of those who had eyes to see. The demoralized financial conditions of the monarchy and all the other troubles, which were the results of this continual strain and fear of war, all helped to create a sympathetic feeling for the war, as the people naturally did not recognize that the situation was originally created by the war parties in the two empires, and by the lust for domination in the central empires themselves. The people only saw the menace and wanted to get rid of it through the medium of war. Hence their enthusiasm and their numberless disappointments afterwards. They imagined that the war of Austria-Hungary against Serbia would be followed with sympathy by the civilized world. They forgot that it was not their war, but the war of Germany, a war of aggression for the domination of Europe, they did not think of Belgium and of the succeeding atrocities, and by the time they woke up to facts, there was no retreat.

These two years have brought immense sacrifices and immense disappointments for the Hungarians, who had always striven for the friendship of the western civilized countries and found that they had become the enemies of England whom they loved and of France, whom they had learned to respect. It is no wonder, therefore, that the time has come when the Hungarian elements, which were not entangled with the Austrian war party and the German military caste, have at last recognized the real facts of the situation, and are trying to find a way out of the difficulties into which they were led, organizing to defend all that there is to be defended, and exerting all their power to save the territorial possessions

INDOOR SPORTS

SO THIS IS THE
AND SOCIETY EN-
JOINS MORE
LIKE THE
HARDWARE
CLUB—
GOOD NIGHT

THEY'RE
LITERARY FRIENDS—
THE OLD CRAB
JUST WROTE AN
ESSAY ENTITLED
"WHERE IS THE
WIND WHEN IT
JUST BLOWING"

I HEAR THAT YOU
MET MARJORIE'S BEAU
LAST NIGHT—WHAT
DOES HE LOOK LIKE
I'VE HEARD SO MUCH
ABOUT HIM

SHE TOLD ME THAT
HE WAS ONE OF
THE STARS IN THE
MOVIES AND THAT HE
MADE \$100,000 A YEAR

YES WE BOTH SAW HIM
AT THE PARTY LAST NIGHT—
OH—HE'S AN AWFUL THING—
HE LOOKS AS THOUGH HE
WAS MADE FOR SPITE

AND ON THAT
MAP HE HAS—
IT'S A FAKE
THAT ONLY A MOTHER
COULD LOVE

INDOOR SPORTS—
LISTENING TO A BEVY OF
LEFT OVERS PAN THE
BEAU OF ONE OF THEIR
DEAREST FRIENDS



HOW WAR ADVANCED THE WOMEN OF ITALY

Called Upon To Do Men's Work,
They Win Honors in Agricultural
and Other Fields

Rome, August 20.—No more remarkable result of the war has been seen in Italy than its effect on the status of women. The same phenomenon has been reported in England, and to a lesser extent in Germany, but it is in some respects more striking in Italy than in those countries, because Italy is near enough to the Orient to have felt its influence in the past upon its attitude toward woman-kind.

Italian women, indeed, often labored in the fields and vineyards in the days before the war, but their efforts went with scanty reward and their position was but little better than that of the beasts of burden. There was no woman's rights movement in Italy, before the war, worth mentioning.

The war has changed all this. With all able-bodied Italians called to the colors, there was no one to step into the breach, get in the crops, run the street cars and perform other tasks save the women. And the Italian women, faced by the emergency, suddenly demonstrated their capability in a manner to win them not only admiration but governmental reward.

One example of this was the recent order of the Minister of Agriculture, opening to women the annual competition for the Medal of Agricultural Merit, a much prized decoration given to the most efficient and faithful farm laborers each year. As women have done most of the farm work in 1916, they will have a large share in the award. None the less such is the Italian mind regarding women, that the news has created quite a sensation.

The Minister's order also throws open to women the membership of the various agricultural societies, and his report for the current year is a eulogium of the women workers. "Without their splendid efforts," it says, "the crops could never have been gathered."

In other walks of life the Italian women have made their way more slowly and in the face of opposition. Even now the women conductors and motormen on street cars in Rome, Genoa and Leghorn are not popular with the passengers. The widow of a Milan barber, killed in action, recently undertook to fill her husband's place. It was weeks before she obtained a single customer. Finally, amid jeers, a Socialist newspaper man tried the experiment. He reported that her touch was lighter than a man's in shaving, advertised her skill among his friends and now she is doing a thriving business.

JAPAN ASSURES U. S. ON NEW CONVENTION

Agreement With Russia Will Not
Hurt China's Integrity,
Guthrie Is Told

New York, September 14.—The new Russo-Japanese Convention will not be detrimental to the integrity of China, according to a reply given by the Japanese Government recently to Mr. George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador to Tokyo. The State Department has received Mr. Guthrie's report, embodying this reply, and the following announcement has been made in Washington:

"The United States Government, through its Ambassador in Tokyo, put an inquiry to the Japanese Government on August 16 in regard to the new Russo-Japanese agreement. At that time the Japanese Government orally replied that the new agreement would not be detrimental to the policy of the open door in China. On September 13 the Japanese Government, in a written reply stated that the Japanese Government assures the United States Government that the new Russo-Japanese agreement does not withdraw nor alter the second clause of the Russo-Japanese agreement of 1907, and that the Japanese Government does not alter its adherence to the principles of the maintenance of the territorial integrity of China, and equal opportunities to all the nations in commerce and trade in China, and is fully convinced that the maintenance of these principles is necessary for the peace of the Far East."

At the same time the State Department announced that the American Ambassador to Petrograd, Mr. D. R. Francis, has obtained a reply from the Russian Government, not in a written form, that the new agreement maintains the principles embodied in the two previous agreements between Japan and Russia.

CONFERENCE ON NEW IDEALS IN EDUCATION

Oxford, Aug. 20.—The conference held in the hall of University College, Oxford, on new ideals in education was presided over by the Master of University College, Dr. R. W. Macan. The subject of the conference, "The

place of Physical Science in Education" was introduced by Sir Henry Miers, F. R. S., vice-chancellor of Manchester University. He said that if only a sense of responsibility could be imported into intellectual training a great improvement would be made in all sorts of education.

This sense of responsibility was an important feature of all moral and physical training, in fact it gave them their value to a very large extent. It was his opinion that it lay at the root of the success of the system of naval education. Boys were given a sense of responsibility which was not cultivated to the same extent in other branches of education. He thought that the reason for the lack of intellectual responsibility which was found in schools was due to the bewilderment of children among the number of subjects by which they were surrounded, and in which they could not feel equal interest.

It might be assumed, he thought, that the training of physical science would shortly form part of the education of every boy and girl, and this would more than anything else awake the sense of responsibility. By experiments they could inspire boys and girls to make use of their time for themselves, and it ought to be possible to make the teaching of physical science more useful than any other subject. Experiments could be made as interesting and attractive as manual training. They did not necessarily require skill, and they must have the result of making more intelligent workers in all trades and occupations.

In the secondary schools they should have something in the nature of experimental work. It was a deplorable fact that boys and girls who went up to the public schools knew less and were less equipped in the introductory course of physical science than those who came from elementary schools, and then they were plunged direct into a systematic course for which they had not had the preparatory course.

Sir Henry Miers went on to state that if teachers in school who were giving systematic courses were obliged to try and make known the main facts of physical science without the paraphrase which was attached to it, it would be of incalculable good. He would like to propose that every teacher and student should have put before them some time in their career the use and description of physical science work in non-technical language.

French Chamber Settles Problem of Army Control

Decision Reached That Oversight by Delegates Should
Not Apply to Military Operations

Paris, August 20.—In the debate of whether the delegates who were to exercise control of the army were to be elected by certain commissions or by the various parliamentary groups and the lists ratified afterwards by the Chamber itself.

The partisans of the former plan claimed that it would furnish the most representative men as well as those who had gained practical experience. Paul Benazet, a prominent member of the 1914 war budget, after supporting the plan to leave the election of the delegates in the hands of the commissions and quoting many instances of the efficacy of the present system, said that he must oppose the plan of the selection of the delegates by the parliamentary groups. Claiming the privilege to speak out frankly, he said that if the delegates went to the front the things they could do would be to take part in the artillery firing, traverse the entire front, interrogating the officers and men and gather a number of grievances, with the certain result that presently such a method would be proved intolerable. Finally, they would have to leave the front for the interior and examine the various factories furnishing supplies, as the other delegates from the commissions had done. In a word, said M. Benazet, they were seeking to create, after two years of war, a new and untried machine and at the same time to dispense with the existing one with all that it had accomplished in the name of Parliament. Finally, M. Chaumet offered an amendment to the effect that the Chamber should delegate to the grand commissions the necessary powers to enable them to exercise an effective control within the spirit of the resolutions passed on June 22 at the termination of the secret sittings of the Chamber. After a short discussion it was decided by 269 votes to 206 that the control by delegates should not apply to military operations, and that the selection of the delegates should remain in the hands of the grand commissions.

A resolution was also adopted calling upon the government to make arrangements so that members of the Chamber could visit at their own risk any point in the army zone at which civilians were allowed to reside, one member complaining that although journalists, actors and business men were permitted to go to such places as Amiens and Saint Menesould, members of Parliament had been excluded therefrom.

The way M. Briand has emerged from the difficulties of the political situation in France is the result of the secret sittings, the effect of which now beginning to make itself felt.

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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

RECS. MEET NANYANG
AT BASEBALL TODAY

Dr. W. R. Morrison Will Be
Umpire In Game on the
College Grounds

A baseball game has been arranged to take place at 2.30 p.m. today between the Shanghai Recreation Club and Nanyang College. Practice was going on at the Recs. grounds during the course of the week, and they are confident of giving the Nanyang boys a good game. Dr. W. R. Morrison will be umpire.

The Batteries:
S.R.C.—T. W. R. Wilson and W. J. Haynes.

Nanyang:—Park and Synn.
Other S.R.C. players will be T. Wigton, 1st base; A. H. Leslie, 2nd base; T. Main, 3rd base; R. J. S. Brandt, short stop; J. L. Wade, center field; A. V. White, right field; and W. J. Cooper, left field.

The game will be played on Nanyang's ground.

American Co. Shoot

The annual rifle meeting of the American Company, S.V.C., will be held today and tomorrow at the rifle range. The big event of the shoot will be on Sunday for the American Cup, which is open to three-men teams from all the companies of the S.V.C.

Shooting will commence at 2 p.m. this afternoon when practices in the first four events will be fired. The Sunday shooting will commence promptly at 7.30 a.m. when the practices in the remaining five events will be fired. Sunday shooters will shoot this morning commencing at 8 o'clock.

Competing teams must be at the 300 yard range at 2 o'clock sharp, when the drawing for targets and time of firing will take place.

In addition to the main shoot, open to all for the American Cup, the following prizes will be awarded:

Aggregate Prizes—For the three highest aggregate scores without allowances in practices 1 to 9 inclusive.

The 1st prize or grand aggregate carries with it the Sharpshooters Cup for the year and the sharpshooters medal.

There will be 3 prizes in events 1 to 3 and a trophy for each man of the winning squad in the 'squad event'.

In the monthly competition spoons will be given to the men making the four highest scores, including allowances.

Cricket Today

S.O.C. v. Mr. T. Wallace's XI.
Owing to the Country Club being unable to raise a representative team, a match between the S.C.C. 1st XI and Mr. T. Wallace's XI will be played at 2 p.m. today on the S.C.C. ground.

The following will represent Mr. Wallace's XI:—G. M. Billings, S. M. Wallace, F. Milner, C. H. Lhoora, J. A. Quayle, W. C. Foster, C. B. Sothna, C. Ollerdesen, W. E. Wilson, A. N. Othier and T. Wallace (Capt.).
The following will represent the S. C. C.:—W. E. Anderson, C. S. Cheetham, W. C. G. Clifford, A. J. Daniels, S. J. Deeks, P. T. Hollander, H. Langley, F. H. Pentycross, E. Toeg, E. G. Tait and W. J. Hawkins (Capt.).

Reserve:—E. P. Graham-Barrow.

2nd XI. S. C. C. v. All Others

This match will be played today at 2 p.m. on the S. R. C. ground.

The following will represent the S. C. C., assisted by St. Andrew's:—D. Cooke, J. Cockin, P. T. Macdonald, C. F. Lewis, J. M. Gutierrez, S. V. Mills, G. C. Ross, C. E. M. Thomson, W. H. L. Warrenner, E. Westwood and Geo. Howell (Capt.).

Reserve:—E. G. Barnes.

"Rest" Team.—J. J. Ellis, G. E. F. Norris, A. Madar, G. H. Johnson, G. Sale, T. W. Spottiswoode, L. P. Quincey, A. M. A. Hansen, G. Madar, H. J. Ambrose and C. E. Ollerdesen.

Revolver Club

The Shanghai Revolver Championship Competition will be held during the month of October. It will be open to all comers.

Entrance Fee:—Members \$1.00. Non-members \$2.00. One re-entry allowed \$1.00.

Targets:—Standard American reduced to 20 yards range.

Score:—50 shots fired within 1 hour of 1st shots. 10 shots each target. (Targets to be signed before firing). H.P.S. 500.

Weapons:—Any revolver or automatic pistol (38 Cal. or over) Special target revolvers provided. Colts and Smith and Wesson.

Ammunition:—38 Cal. to be purchased from Club.

Prizes:—1st Gold Medal. 2nd Silver Medal. 3rd Silver Medal. 4th Bronze Medal. Bronze medal for scores of 375 or better.

N. Zealand Schoolboys
Score Double Win In
Imperial Rifle Shoot

New Plymouth Team Awarded
Schumacher Shield For
Seniors and Juniors

Reuter's Service

London, September 28.—The National Rifle Association has issued this year's results of the Imperial Challenge Shield Competition for boys shooting with a small-bore rifle. 323 teams in all parts of the Empire competed in the senior competition for boys over 15 years of age and 197 in the junior, a total of 50,000 boys. The New Plymouth High School, New Zealand, won the first prize in both competitions.

A large proportion of the fifty prizes in the senior competition were won by Australia, where the cadet system is in an advanced stage. The English teams were fairly prominent in the junior competition. Entries from Canada, South Africa and New Zealand show some increase over last year.

The competition was founded in 1910 by Lieut.-Colonel Raymond Schumacher of South Africa.

Cricket

Public School v. Cathedral School

Public School met Cathedral School on the S.C.C. Ground yesterday afternoon and won by 15 runs after a most interesting game. The feature of the match was the double success of young Pearson, who not only contributed the highest score of the game, 27, in really first class style, but also took six wickets for the small cost of a little over 3 runs apiece.

Brode was the outstanding player for the Cathedral School. He scored 17 by fine defensive play, and dismissed four of his opponents for 14. He put down in all 14 overs of which 7 were maidens. He kept a wonderful length the whole time.

The fielding on both sides was excellent. The teams differed notably at the pavilion and the guest of honor was the S.C.C. president, Mr. O. Cummings. Both captains made neat little speeches and conveyed their thanks to the various donors of prizes and other good things. Scores:

S.P.S.C.C.				
C. Madar, b. Brodie	15			
T. Pearson, run out	27			
F. Ollerdesen, played on b. Parkin	6			
L. Goldman, l.b.w. b. Brodie	3			
P. Madar, b. Brodie	0			
A. Goldman, b. Brodie	2			
P. Johansen, b. Bauld	9			
C. Thompson, b. Bauld	0			
J. Brown, c. and b. Tippin	8			
T. Madar, played on b. Bauld	0			
C. Madar, not out	5			
Extras	5			
Total	75			

Bowling Analysis				
	O	M	R	W
Tippin	10.1	3	17	1
Bauld	9	1	13	3
Brodie	14	7	14	4
Parkin	9	4	12	1

H.T.C.C.C.				
Richard, c. L. Goldman, b. Pears	8			
Murphree, b. Pearson	1			
Parkin, c. L. Goldman, b. Pearson	6			
Bauld, run out	0			
Tippin, b. Pearson	2			
Brodie, c. P. Madar, b. Ollerdesen	17			
Judah, c. A. Goldman, b. Ollerdesen	10			
Mantheil, c. and b. Pearson	1			
Tweedle, c. T. Madar, b. Pearson	6			
Penfold, b. Ollerdesen	0			
Harris, not out	0			
Extras	3			
Total	60			

Bowling Analysis				
	O	M	R	W
Ollerdesen	19	9	28	3
Pears	18	6	22	6
Johansen	3	0	10	0

NAVY Y.M.C.A. PLANS

The Navy Y.M.C.A. equipment has been augmented by a beautiful new piano with player attachment.

Religious services are being held on all the ships of the United States Navy that enter port. Interesting and varied programs are arranged for these meetings and it is felt that they are filling a need.

Beginning with October 1, the religious work committee will resume their Sunday afternoon services in the Navy Association building 16 Broadway. These meetings will start promptly at 4 o'clock and end at 5. The Buchanan club, an organization of the sailors, will assist largely in these activities this fall and winter. Mr. C. Harvey of the National Y.M.C.A. Committee of China will be the first speaker of the year. The plan is to have the best speakers procurable. Special music will also be a feature of these popular services. Although these meetings are for the Navy boys, others are cordially invited to attend.

Head of Woman's War Ambulance Corps



MRS. KILROY KENYON.

New York, Aug. 30.—Wearing a smart green uniform, Mrs. Kilroy Kenyon, an American woman and one of the organizers of the Woman's Reserve Ambulance Corps, is here from England and tells an interesting story of the work of the corps in the United Kingdom.

She said sixty-four women chauffeurs had been thoroughly trained and were ready for all to the front to handle either ambulances or, in case of need, heavy motor trucks for the transportation of supplies and munitions. Members of the corps wear uniforms similar to that worn by Mrs. Kenyon.

School For Card Players

Auction Bridge. S. H. L. says: Near the end of the play one of the opponents of the declarer has a card too many, which he says he picked up from the dummy by mistake. Does the declarer stand, as it was correct in the first place?

When the card was picked up from the dummy it was not stated. If at the beginning of or during the play, how is it that no one noticed it? If from the hand that afterward became dummy, but before the play, the deal is void, as one player has too many cards and one too few.

L. I. says: Some players here dispute the decision recently given that there can be no new deal if a player is a card short and that card is found on the floor. Why should the deal stand?

Each player is supposed to count his cards and see to it that he has thirteen. If he is short the card must be found (if the others have their right number), and if it is found on the floor when he should have it in his hand he is responsible for it just as if it had been in its proper place, in his hand.

W. R. says: The dealer bids three diamonds out of hand on seven in sequence to the king, four clubs to the king queen jack, and king jack of spades, no hearts. When the third hand went to three no trumps the dealer went back to the diamonds. Which is right, the no trump, or the four diamond bid after the three no trumps?

Cannot see the object of bidding no trumps when the dealer starts with three diamonds. The third hand should have let it alone, and the dealer was right to go back.

R. H. A. says: Some who play at the New York Whist Club state that it is the rule in that club never to take the partner out of a no trump, nor any other bid for that matter, with a minor suit, unless you hold both ace and king.

Never heard of any such rule, and do not know of any such club. Your informants have the name wrong, or are mistaken in their statement of the rule, or both.

J. B. K. says: Please inform us if it is a conventional rule in auction that the lead of an ace and then another suit signifies no more than a desire to ruff the ace suit?

Never heard of it. The ace followed by the king shows no more than a willingness to be forced, but there are many reasons for leading another suit after leading an ace and seeing the dummy.

H. M. C. says: A bet that if three players pass they cannot any of them come into the bidding again, so that if the fourth declares anything that declaration is final. The case was this: Z dealt and passed, so did A and Y, but B bid a club and insisted that it was final. When Y disputed it A bet B was right.

It is only when three players in turn pass a declaration that they cannot re-enter the bidding. This is quite a different thing from passing before any declaration has been made. B. T. L. says: The dealer bids a spade, second hand two hearts. Third

hand two spades, from a full pack, or from three cards taken at random from that pack.

Pinochle.—L. E. Q. says: Playing two hand, A melds 40 pinochle, spades being trumps. Later he melds 150 with the ace, ten, king and jack of spades. Upon drawing the second queen of spades he melds it with the king on the table for 40. To this B objects, but A insists that the king on the table has not been married to the queen in the pinochle and is free, just as the queen in pinochle is free to make up the sequence in trumps.

The cases are not parallel. The laws forbid any card being used for an interior meld that has already been used as part of a superior meld in the same class. Royal marriage and sequence are both in the same class of melds, Class A. Pinochle is in Class B. The king of trumps was used as part of a superior meld in Class A, trump sequence, worth 150, and cannot afterward be used in the less valuable meld in the same class, worth only 40.

T. M. E. says: A bet that he can meld the trump marriage when spade are trumps, with the jack of diamonds, all at one time for 100. Is this meld in the books? Playing two hand.

There is a meld, seldom played now, called grand pinochle, the king and queen of spades and the jack of diamonds, which is worth 30, no matter what is trumps, so that spades being trumps does not increase its value. It is given in Foster's Hoyle, page 181 of the latest edition.

Euchre.—Mrs. T. says: We have ten tables every week and three prizes. If A has won 12 games, B and C 11, and D only 10, we make B and C play off the tie for second after A and D have taken their prizes. Is this not correct? No, because D did not win anything. The three prizes are for the three best scores. These are made by A, B and C. First prize goes to A, and then B and C play off for the choice of second and third. Whichever wins takes which prize she pleases and the loser takes the other. D is not in it at all.

Seven Up.—G. McG. says: A gets the pitch for two when he wants three to go. B wants only one and makes low, while A gets high, jack and queen. B bets he is out first, as low counts second and A cannot claim privilege beyond the two he bid.

B is wrong, as the bidder has the first count and scores all he makes, regardless of what he bid. If A was the bidder and made three, which put him out, it does not matter what the three points were, they counted ahead of B's.

H. B. says: If the cards are run do the players skin down to six or play the nine?

That is usually a matter of agreement before the game begins. Some think to play the nine while others think it a waste of time to play more than six.

Shipping Bulletins

The sixth of a fleet of big oil tankers to be launched at the Union Iron Works this year left the ways of the works at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, August 20. The tanker is named the Astral, and was built for the Standard Oil Company of New York. The Astral, which will cost when complete \$1,250,000, was contracted for October 24, 1915, keel laid February 15, 1916, to be delivered October 15. The new tanker is 457 feet over all, has a beam of 48 feet and a depth of 41 feet. She will carry 80,000 barrels of oil and will be used in the trans-Pacific service, running from San Francisco and other Pacific Coast ports to China. Mrs. George D. All, wife of the manager of the foreign shipping department of the Standard Transportation of New York, christened the new vessel. Another tanker launched in August was the Paulboro, of 70,000 barrels capacity, built for the Vacuum Oil Company of New York.

It is reported that General Lung Chi-kwang has chartered the steamers Tak Sang and Lok Sang to take his troops to Kungchow (Hainan). The ships were due at Canton on the 25th instant. The Central Government is allowing each man of General Lung's troops to carry a rifle and 500 rounds. Twenty big guns will also go with the force.

The Norwegian s.s. Halvard had all her mail taken by H.M.S. Diana, the British cruiser which is cruising outside Koh-si-Chang, on her way to Bangkok.

There is some speculation among the Far Eastern shipping community as to the fate of the Norwegian steamer Tungus which used to trade between Bangkok and the neighboring ports. She gave up the Bangkok trade in April last since which time she had been trading generally on the China coast. A couple of months ago she was reported to have left for America with cargo but she has been over-due at her destination for so long a time now that fears are entertained that she has foundered somewhere.

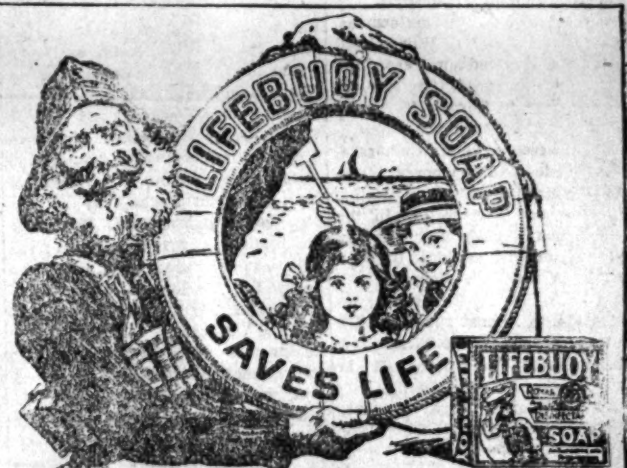
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WEATHER

Overcast weather with north to north-east breezes at the mouth of the Yangtze and along the coast. The cyclone of north-east Luzon is likely to fill up on the spot.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 30, 1916

Americanism in Texas

(New York Times)

FORMER Governor Colquitt of Texas tried to be nominated for United States Senator by the help of "the German vote." He appealed in writing to a superlative "professional German-American" in this city. He sought help from the organizations whose alien allegiance has been evident since the European war began. He had long been a fire-eating assailant of Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy. Opposition to that was his chief recommendation for Senator Culberson's seat. In the first Senatorial primary, before the great mass of Texas Democrats woke up to the meaning of his raid upon the Senate, he beat Mr. Culberson. The Republicans, the American-Germans, all the enemies of Mr. Wilson and Americanism, roared applause. Mr. Wilson was renounced, they said, by his own party in Texas. It was a "square fight" between the Administration, represented by Mr. Culberson, and its critics and opponents, represented by Mr. Colquitt.

The joy was premature. In the second primary, made necessary by the failure of any candidate to get a majority in the first, Colquitt was beaten out of his boots. In July he carried 114, in August but 23, of 256 counties. All the large cities and counties voted him down. It is significant that he was beaten 5 to 1 in all the border counties, with possibly one exception. The very districts where, if anywhere, the heat and fury against Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy would make themselves felt, repudiated the champion of "vigor" and "firmness," approved "vacillation." It was a straight fight between the Administration and those who condemn it for what it has done or left undone at the border and across the sea.

Mr. Colquitt has an enormous personal acquaintance. He is a strong figure in the politics of Texas. He is a practiced and powerful campaigner. Mr. Culberson has been in feeble health, and in his duties at Washington he must have lost something of close familiarity with politics and politicians at home. He has necessarily made enemies, and in a State so large and so given to brink, and even tumultuous, politicians. Moreover, the situation is confused by the curious revolt of primary against convention, of Democratic candidates for the Legislature against the Democratic State platform.

It is not to be thought that, though there is a large number of Texans of German birth or origin, a solid "German vote" was possible. But the effort to get such a vote, Mr. Colquitt's salams to the professional Germans, were enough to stir and anger the Democratic voters in general. By a majority of about 70,000 they have shown their resolve to put America first, to discountenance the intrusion of alien motives and objects in politics, to stamp out the forces of secession and disunion, to defend the Administration attacked on foreign grounds, punished for being American.

Another wholesome lesson to the public men who seek to climb into place by flattery a class of citizens, by relying on a non-existent race solidarity. It was enough to vanquish Governor Colquitt that he sought the favor of and was largely favored by a single element of the electorate. In Ohio the other day a Republican and a Democrat who had counted upon "the German vote" were licked ignominiously. Every time the politicians crook the hinges of the knee to "the German vote," the Americans, of whatever origin, the constant majority, quiet, unheard from amid all the howl and clamor of the outlanders, kick the deserters of Americanism into the middle of next week.

She Knew!

Colored Customer—I'll take some lady fingers.
Sales girl—You mean these chocolate eclairs.
Colored Customer—Don't contradict me. I know lady fingers when I see them.

Like His Father,
Cadorna Seeks
To Win Trieste

Isonzo Region Is as Familiar To Him as Mazurian Lakes Are to von Hindenburg—At Outset of War He Favored Joining Allies to Gain 'Unredeemed Italy'

Gen. Luigi Cadorna, Chief of the General Staff of the Italian Army, is the Hindenburg of the Isonzo front. He knows every foot of the land, mountain or valley, every path through the rocks, every fortress on the Austrian or on the Italian side. He spent many years in the district planning for the inevitable day of war with Austria and the best military strategy for meeting it, as Field Marshal von Hindenburg did in East Prussia in the Mazurian Lake region, close to the Russian frontier.

Cadorna's campaign to capture for Italy the great commercial seaport of Trieste, whose population is 77 per cent Italian, which his men can now clearly discern not many miles away on the other side of the Austrian frontiers of Gorizia, was the goal toward which his father, Gen. Raffaele Cadorna, led the army of Italy fifty years ago. The son, then a boy of eighteen, learning the military game at Milan and Bologna, was not permitted to accompany his father, who did not intend to give favors to anybody, even to those nearest to him.

Italy was then the ally of Prussia in the war against Austria, with France under Napoleon III, posing as Italy's friend and at the same time protecting Austrian interests. As Gen. Raffaele Cadorna drew nearer and nearer Trieste, France intervened. The glory of capturing this jewel of the Adriatic, under the sovereignty of Austria since 1882, had been achieved by no one but the great Napoleon. Bonaparte held it from 1797 to 1805, and from 1809 to 1813. Napoleon III, would not permit Italian soldiers to diminish the prestige of this feat by the French. Raffaele Cadorna's advance upon Trieste was abandoned. His troops were turned southward to join the army under Victor Emmanuel II, marching against Rome and the Vatican. Raffaele Cadorna was among the first officers to enter Rome and turn it over to Victor Emmanuel II, as King of Italy.

Largely Responsible for Break

Italy's break with her former allies of the Triple Alliance and her entrance into the war on the side of Britain, France and Russia, was largely due to Gen. Luigi Cadorna, a senator at Rome, as well as Chief of the General Staff. Prince von Buelow promised that Trieste would be made into a free port, open to Italian commerce under the same term as it was to Austria, and Italy was to be further rewarded for her neutrality with additional privileges in the "Italy Unredeemed" of the Trentino. Prussia guaranteed the bargain. Italy had no reason to think it would be repudiated since she had received the province of Venice as a reward for alliance with Prussia against Austria in 1866—although the Austrian army and navy were victorious against the Italians. Gen. Cadorna preferred the soldier's way of trying to get Trieste by force of arms and keeping it in the sole possession of Italy.

Trieste is the most important port of the Adriatic, having no rival for trade beyond the Hungarian port of Fiume, known under the rule of Francis Joseph. Known to the ancient Romans as Tergeste and founded 2,000 B. C., it was the old time rival of Venice for maritime supremacy in the Adriatic, voluntarily offering allegiance to the Austrian Crown to escape subjection under Venice. The harbor of Trieste, lying at the top of the Adriatic, and deep enough to shelter the largest vessels, was favored by nature for the important place the port takes as the terminal for most of the commerce for Germany as well as Austria, destined for the Levant, East Africa, Central America and Mexico. The Austrian Government has spent vast sums of money in building new harbors at Trieste, in laying down railroads connecting the port with the interior, especially with Bohemia, and in organizing steamship service to the Orient and to the United States. In 1904 the great line of emigrant ships between Austria and the United States was inaugurated at Trieste.

Francis Joseph, as a young monarch, built at Trieste the magnificent palace Miramar as a present for his favorite brother, the Archduke Maximilian, afterwards, as Emperor of Mexico, to suffer a horrible death. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Francis Joseph's heir, who was slain at Sarajevo in July, 1914, by Servians, made his home at Miramar during part of every year. He superintended the organization of the industries: Petroleum refineries, chemical works, iron foundries, cement factories, manufacturing shops to turn out steam boilers and other fittings for ships in the town itself; in the neighborhood, marble quarries, olive orchards and vineyards; superintending also the ever-increasing railroad traffic to the port and the great fleets of mercantile vessels leaving it for all parts of the globe.

Men of All Races Prosper

The population of Germanic blood was only 5 per cent but Italians,

Greece's Need To Change Her Course

Government Urged to Admit Its Mistakes of Policy And Join the War on the Side of the Allies

By J. N. Aslanis

Greece, in this worldwide conflict, has failed to play her part in the manner expected of her, and no amount of evidence will suffice to alter that opinion of mankind.

Whatever evidence there is, and there is plenty of it, is all against her, and no cunning presentation of it will make people come to any other conclusion but that she has failed, and singularly so, to perform her duty. By her treaty with Serbia she was obliged to go to her help. Mr. Venizelos, in whose time this treaty was signed, declared in and out of Parliament that both in spirit and letter it was obligatory on Greece, and, if Greece had the respect for her agreements she should have, no alternative was left to her but to go forth and help her unfortunate ally.

If Serbia was assailed by Austria and Germany in addition to Bulgaria, that consideration could not alter the meaning of the compact, because, even though that consideration was left out in the negotiation of the treaty, the danger of Bulgaria's expanding at the expense of Serbia was there, and so long as that danger was there, the obligation to help could not be dissociated.

If to avoid a danger precautions should be augmented in the ratio of the strength of that danger. If to thwart the political ambitions of an unaided Bulgaria Greece and Serbia had seen the need for concerted action, that need became greater the minute they saw Bulgaria joining the Central Powers. The fear of the Central Powers should not have deterred Greece from taking arms against those nations which have always been antagonistic to her national aspirations.

Serbia could have avoided her annihilation if she had but submitted to the peremptory demands of Austria; so Belgium, too, could have been spared if she had allowed free passage to the Germans. Yet they both refused to be vassal States and take orders from the strongest of the earth. They both preferred the hardest way, and bled and suffered, and are still bleeding and suffering, thus presenting to the whole world a rare devotion to duty and a certain hope that, so long as the world exists, right will never be supplanted by might.

Greece in her eight years' war of independence was not afraid of the number of the Turks. Had the Greeks of that day stopped to think of the greatness and the strength of the Turkish Empire the present Greek Kingdom would not have been established.

The oppressed may be weak except in spirit. That spirit has survived and will always survive all coercion, to the great dismay and despair of all would-be oppressors. Why, then, should Greece withdraw? Is the spirit of the people dead? Were they intimidated by German threats, or were they cowed by a group of small politicians who have sworn to destroy all that the ablest statesman, Mr. Venizelos, has accomplished?

It made no difference to these politicians if Greece did not grow. They were concerned with Venizelos himself. The chance they were long waiting for came when Venizelos differed with the King. They seized it, have clung to it, and are still holding on with no signs of relaxation. They have perverted the truth, they have changed the mechanism of the Government, they have brought into existence the very conditions which the Venizelist Party had remedied; they made the German propagandists directors in their work of misrule, they have insulted the protecting powers by their childish utterances, they have disregarded England's offer of Cyprus, they have dwelt unnecessarily on the violation of Greek integrity and sovereign rights, they refused to acknowledge by honest deeds their debts of gratitude to those powers and satisfied themselves that they performed their duty by pro-

Slovines and Germans all prospered enormously under the over-lordship of Austria. The cupidity of Italy increased with every passing year as the wealth of Trieste mounted up and its importance grew. The Italian-speaking merchants, descended from families governed by Austria for five centuries, becoming princes of trade during the last two decades through the paternal solicitude of the Austrian Government, were not eager to turn over Trieste to the Italian soldiers. Prince von Buelow found among the merchant princes of Trieste, Italian in blood, his staunchest supporters. These Trieste merchants have no quarrel with the Government at Vienna. They have no passionate desire to be ruled by the Government at Rome. Today they are living in the midst of their ruined factories and foundries; their ships of commerce can no longer proudly sail the seas; Trieste is devastated by shot and shell, many of its most beautiful landmarks carry the wounds of war, its population of all nationalities is poverty stricken, many of its people are homeless. This is the Trieste which is the

claiming to the world the little services they rendered the Serbians and the troops of the Allies at Salonica.

Of the services they left undone and which almost certainly would have saved the Kingdom of Peter Karageorgevitch—as the great democratic King chose to call himself in his message to the American people—they have a lot of excuses and subterfuges, but not enough arguments, to offer. While they point out the fate of Belgium and the impossibility of resisting the central invasion with the very small number of allied troops landed at Salonica, they are mute on the subject of why they are demobilized now where an army of more than 600,000 of the Entente troops has started the offensive in the Balkans.

If by insufficiency of numbers they seek to be excused for not participating in the first place, now that this condition has been changed there is no need for continued neutrality. The honesty of their original defense is not borne out by the events of today.

When Venizelos in March of last year suggested joining the Allies, in consideration of large concessions of territory in Asia Minor, and also said that it would pay to cede Kavala to Bulgaria in exchange for a strip of land in western Macedonia, the demagogues dared to accuse him of being unpatriotic, and used all their rhetoric to convince the people of this. Now, according to the latest news, the Bulgarians are a few miles outside of Kavala; Serres and Drama may at any moment fall into their hands, but the wires have not yet transmitted to us the feelings of Mr. Gounaris. That statesman fulminated at the mention of the sacrifice of Kavala and created an uproar throughout Greece. Where is he now? Of course, the Germans will return everything to us—if not in their present shape, at least in heaps of debris of destruction!

If Mr. Gounaris and the coterie of politicians were greater men and had the attributes of real greatness, then, as in the days of old, they would not for a moment hesitate to call a meeting and like good patriots, come forth and acknowledge their mistakes and decide on a change of course which would uphold the dignity of the country, even at this late hour.

Why should we, in Greece of all nations, present a sight of perennial division when we know from history that it has worked against our interest? Why don't we turn to England and get an example of how to behave in times of great national crises? Are all the bitter experiences of our race through the ages to go for nothing?

These are the questions which the Greek politicians are called upon to answer. Their course up to now stands condemned in the eyes of the world, and the world cannot change its opinion so long as they stick to this course.

Correspondence

Japanese Citizenship In U.S.
And Philippines

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—Will you kindly let me know through the paper whether Japan has any naturalization treaty with America, and if so what are the conditions? (No. 1)

And also how many years a man of other nationality can be naturalized as a citizen of the Philippines, in the Islands? (No. 2)

Answer:—No. 1—There is no naturalization treaty existing between Japan and America at the present time.

No. 2—A resident of the Philippines other than a native Filipino may not become a naturalized American citizen. Under the Jones Bill, which has just passed Congress and become a law, however, the Philippine legislature may enact special naturalization laws granting citizenship to those residents who may be entitled to citizenship rights.

objective of Cadorna's soldiers. It is the monument of his military ambition. If he succeeds in capturing it, he can present to his sovereign only a city in ruins. That which made Trieste so desirable to Italian eyes, its commercial wealth is gone.

The Duke of Aosta, the King of Italy's uncle, was at the head of the troops which entered Gorizia when the fort was taken. The King a few days later made a triumphal entry. Gen. Cadorna himself has not let the limelight play around him at Gorizia. He has been too busy with other things.

On his mother's side Gen. Cadorna belongs to the ancient Piedmont house of Balbis, related to the Duke of Aosta. It has a tie to the United States since the Countess Alphonse Balbis, the wife of a young diplomat in the Italian Service, is the granddaughter of the late Franklin S. Kinney, a distinguished and wealthy New York lawyer, who owned the Albemarle Hotel. His only daughter became the wife of Count Gionotti, at the head of the royal household in Rome, their daughter being Countess Alphonse Balbis.

The New Spirit And
Women's Clubs

By Woods Hutchinson, M.D.

When women's clubs first began to ask the why of our modern civilization and dirt they appointed a committee upon Beautifying the City and another upon Civic Betterment, and these duly waited upon the mayor and council and leading business men. They were received politely, with more or less concealed amusement, and graciously granted permission to plant flowers around the bandstand and shrubs along the walks of the city square, or try to get a little grass to grow, in spite of soot and dogs and litter and cigar stubs, upon some of the open spaces down town, or along the parkings of the side-walk coming up from the depot. They were even favorably listened to when they urged larger grounds and a finer building for the new high school, because that would be a good advertisement for the town and attract desirable new citizens to settle there.

But their timid requests for more ambitious and radical improvements, such as well-paved side streets and clean alleys and playgrounds and housing reform and factory sanitation were met by stern refusals, not unmixed with indignation. All those things cost money, and money meant taxes and burdens and restrictions upon big business. And if big business was too heavily loaded or restricted it couldn't run at a profit, and if shops couldn't run at a profit they'd have to shut down and everybody would be thrown out of employment, the stores would lose trade and the town would begin to run to seed. A town that was growing always had to be dirty, and it was necessary for progress that two-thirds of the community should work hard and live in poor houses on dirty streets in order that the other third could live in nice houses on clean streets. It was all a matter of business and women didn't understand business anyway, and they ought to know when they were well off and be satisfied to let well enough alone and leave all that sort of questions to men.

But this answer didn't satisfy the women a little bit, nor did its logic convince them, although they were compelled to accept it for the time being. They talked the matter over among themselves again and calmly decided that if this was business then business had to be made over again and made different. Men might be able to stand it and even pretend that they liked it, as they did so many other things which were bad for them, but women simply couldn't and wouldn't stand it, nor would they tolerate it for children, so something had got to be done. Mr. George Bernard Shaw was perfectly right when he said that he was in favor of women coming into public life because they had "no business habits of mind" and were not accustomed to balancing human life and suffering against dollars and cents.

Already they have almost succeeded in achieving the impossible. They were promptly joined by a small but active group of men in the community, who were concerned with public health and housing reform and civic improvement and factory hygiene. These doctors and city beautifiers and park cranks had been struggling along for some decades against heavy odds and were not slow to discover what a tremendous force on the right side could be exercised by the organized sentiment and influence of the women of the community. The Women's Clubs were as eager for the opening as the health departments and civic welfare leagues were for their co-operation, and between them they have well-nigh revolutionized conditions already. It is not too much to say that a full half of the wonderful progress in improving public health and civilizing living and housing conditions and making factory conditions and hours tolerable and human has been due to the energies and public spirit of the Women's Clubs of America. They still study literature and art and architecture and music as enthusiastically and far more thoroughly and effectively than before, but their real field of enthusiasm and interest lies in doing everything to make the city, the State and the world a healthier, happier place for children to live in and for the next generation of citizens to grow up in.

They have taken the world for their parish, and the class which has already been most benefited by their activities is those grown-up children which we call men.

Questions and Answers

International Law

J. D.—International law is supposed to represent justice and right as between nations; and in this sense there is not a nation on earth, perhaps, that has not, at one time or another, broken this law. Whenever a nation does wrong, it breaks international law. In this respect no people has a clear record, though, of course, some records are clearer than others.

Wounded Fill Swiss Hotels

Good Fellowship Among Injured Soldiers May Do Much To Restore Peace

Soldiers wounded and ill, belonging to Germany, Britain, Austria and France, and to the conglomeration of races, white, brown and black, which are subject to the British flag, are filling up the big hotels and pensions in Switzerland. The first contingents arrived late in May. They have been going ever since, in groups of a few dozen or a few hundred, as the United States Ambassadors stationed in the European capitals and having in charge the affairs of the Governments now at war have been able to arrange mutual understandings with Berlin, London, Vienna and Paris. The bracing air of the Swiss Mountains, it is expected, will bring back the shattered health of several thousand men, among the most serious cases in the military hospitals and concentration camps.

The French war prisoners have been sent into the Bernese Oberland with Montaux as headquarters. The British have their headquarters at the Chateau d'Oex. The Germans are in the neighborhood of Zurich. The best hotels, those long accustomed to patronage from travellers all over the world, have been turned over to the army officers. The men are cared for in comfortable and quiet pensions. Each government pays for its own men to the Swiss Government, eight francs per day for every officer and five francs for every private. The officers are to be allowed to have their families live near them. This will be impossible as a privilege for the private, but the best medical attendance will be furnished to every man irrespective of his position in the army.

Every man has to be examined and certified by a Swiss physician, a member of the Swiss Army Medical Service, sent to his country of captivity before he is permitted to come to Switzerland, and while in the country all the men are entirely under the jurisdiction of the Swiss Government. Every prisoner of war has the right to present himself for examination to the Swiss medical men sent to the country of his captivity. Men wholly unfit for future military service are not sent to Switzerland, although the patients there are in bad physical condition and not likely to recover soon enough to be able to return to the front. Each government is trying to save the remnants of its manhood wherever there is hope of final restoration. But with the cool calculation of financiers they are not

investing their money on men who will bring the state no return, men whose work is already done.

The whole of Switzerland has been stirred by the entrance into their midst of the soldiers. Little children in bands meet the men at the frontier, singing songs of welcome and throwing flowers in their path. The women hand out cigars, cigarettes, chocolate and other luxuries. The French are greeted with the "Marseillaise," the Germans with "Die Wacht am Rhein," and the British with "Tipperary." The kindly peasants strike up any one of the three airs with equal enthusiasm as the occasion arises. The original arrangement was that every man was to be returned to his former prison camp as soon as he was restored to health.

By a vote of 118 to 1 the Swiss National Council agreed that this would not be necessary if the object was to send back the healthy men to make room for more invalids. There was plenty of room for as many as could be brought into Switzerland, one speaker after another declared. The National Council set to work to formulate a plan to employ the convalescents who were well enough to work. Each man will be paid at the regular rate of employment, receiving also from his own government a small allowance for pocket money. With the private this will be about \$1.25 a month.

Germany has released already about 5,000 prisoners of war. The number sent by France and England is not so large. The British are in one of the beautiful districts, some thirty miles from Lausanne and 3,000 feet above sea level. The first batch of men which reached Lausanne were welcomed by more than 10,000 people at the little town, and the railroad station was wreathed in evergreens.

Ever since the war began Switzerland has been the headquarters for gatherings of unofficial peace commissioners from all the warring nations who have gone there to discuss the negotiations which some day must be the subject of the peace conference. The presence in Switzerland of thousands of men formerly fighting each other on the battlefield, now comfortable and happy under the same government, may promote good fellowship to such an extent that it will have a great deal to do with the restoration of peace.

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**GERMAN SECRET AGENT
ESCAPES IN AMERICA**

Lieut. Robert Fay and Fellow
Convict Elude Guards At
Federal Prison

Atlanta, Ga., August 30.—Lieut. Robert Fay, German secret agent

and alleged officer in the Kaiser's army, who was sentenced to a term in the federal prison here for plotting.

the United States, and munition carrying ships, escaped from custody yesterday in the company of another convict, William Knobloch.

Fay and Knobloch were employed at some electrical repair work when they escaped by walking past the guards, with the remark that they were going to repair the lights outside the prison. No notice was taken of their absence for some time.

indicted last December on the charge of having conspired to destroy American munition plants in the United States and to wreck vessels bearing supplies to the Allies, by attaching an infernal machine to their rudders before they sailed from port.

The alleged German broke down when arrested and offered to turn over state's evidence and tell the whole of the plot in which he was involved.

Siccawei Weather Report

28.—Very fine weather at the mouth of the Yangtze; overcast the North and in the West. His

pressures and northerly breezes prevailing almost everywhere in China. The typhoon of the China Sea has

lended in North Annam. One of the cyclonic centers of the Pacific moved away towards the N.E. of the Loochoos; the other is still lingering in the offings of Luzon.

29.—Very cloudy but still rather

Meteorological Readings

Friday, September 29, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.
Bar. at Centig. mm	.....	760.98	760.98
" inches	.....	29.96	29.96
Variation mm. for 24 hr.	.....	+0.04	+0.04
Variation mm. for 48 hr.	.....	+1.19	+1.19
Wind { Direction	.....	NNE	NNE
" Miles per hour	.....	5	5
" Miles	.....	8.0	8.0

Temperature	{ Centigrade.....	18°1
	{ Fahr 64.6	
Humidity: sea		80
Nebulosity: 6-10		4
Rainfall: mm		—
Rainfall: inches		—

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
7	2.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
10	noon	Seattle Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	10.00	San Francisco	Ido maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
14	1.00	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Isen	Br.	Forbes & Co.
20	..	New York via Panama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov 1	1.00	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. Co.
4	5.00	San Francisco	Shunyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
15	1.00	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR JAP AN PORTS

Oct 30	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 1	11.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Cordillera	Fr.	Cie M. M.
3	1.00	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
5	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	4.00	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
8	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
12	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
12	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct 1	noon	London via Hongkong etc	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	11.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Sardinia	Br.	P. & O.
3	1.00	Liverpool via Cape	Alcinous	Br.	P. & O.
5	..	Amstelveen ports via Hongkong	Eastern	Br.	C. M. S. Co.
7	1.00	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	P. & O.
15	noon	London via Hongkong etc	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	1.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
20	1.00	London via Cape	Tokuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	..	London	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
Nov 4	1.00	Liverpool via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	P. & O.
8	1.00	London via Cape	Onia	Br.	P. & O.
15	1.00	Liverpool via Cape	Glenelg	Br.	P. & O.
15	1.00	Genoa, London etc	Glenelg	Br.	P. & O.
22	1.00	London via Cape	Glenelg	Br.	P. & O.
Dec 15	1.00	Genoa, London etc	Glenelg	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct 1	1.00	Swatow, Hongkong	Yingehow	Br.	B. & S.
1	1.00	Wuhu, Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
3	1.00	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
3	1.00	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
5	1.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
5	1.00	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	1.00	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. Co.
Nov 15	1.00	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 30	noon	Chefoo, Newchwang	Kinkang	Br.	B. & S.
30	10.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Pengtien	Br.	B. & S.
30	10.00	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct 1	noon	Chefoo, Tientsin	Beang	Br.	B. & S.
1	1.00	Chinkiang	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
2	1.00	Tientsin, Dany	Koboku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	1.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengkang	Br.	B. & S.
3	1.00	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinshing	Br.	C. M. S. Co.
3	1.00	Newchwang	Toonan	Br.	C. M. S. Co.
4	1.00	Hsinshing, Yochow	Kashing	Br.	B. & S.
5	1.00	Hsinshing, Yochow	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
6	1.00	Chefoo, Newchwang	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
7	10.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 30	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
30	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Oct 1	M.N.	do	Tatung	Jap.	N. K. K.
1	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Br.	C. M. S. Co.
2	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
2	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Br.	C. M. S. Co.
3	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Jap.	N. K. K.
3	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
4	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
5	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
6	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
7	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
7	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 29	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 29	Ningpo	Hsin Nanking	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
Sept 29	Hongkong	Yenchow	1214	Br.	B. & S.	
Sept 29	Tientsin	Easong	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
Sept 29	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C. M. S. Co.	
Sept 29	Hankow	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.	
Sept 29	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N. K. K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 29	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	1210	Chi.	C. M. S. Co.
29	Hankow etc.	Yenchow maru	1917	Jap.	N. K. K.
29	Hankow etc.	Luenho	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.
29	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	1159	Chi.	C. M. S. Co.
29	Hankow	Hsinshing	981	Chi.	H. Y. P. I. & Co.
29	Tientsin, Poochow via Keelung	Keelung maru	1036	Jap.	N. K. K.
29	Hongkong	Ono maru	1034	Jap.	S. M. R.
29	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	3290	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	Japan	St. Helens	2807	Br.	D. Sassoon
29	Native Customs	Chikung	1315	Br.	B. & S.
29	Wakamatsu	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	Furukawa
29	Tientsin and Dany	Kobe maru	1356	Jap.	S. M. R.
29	Vladivostok via Nagasaki	Simbirsk	1356	Rp.	R. V. & Co.
29	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	N. S. N. Co.
29	Ningpo	Hsin Nanking	2151	Chi.	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
ENB	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am. cru.	9215	20	569	Day
ENB	Sept 19	Cruise	Quinos	Am. g-b.	350	2	200	Strait
7p.	Sept 21	Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	629	8	95	Goss
P & O B I	Sept 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am. g-b.	1397	12	208	Moses

*Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Launay and Decade, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, the 30th instant at about 12 o'clock. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain G. Tania, will be despatched from the Footing N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, October 2 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, October 5. The tender convey passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The Str. Hsinshing, Capt. Halkett, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping September 30. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, N. 1 Jinkoo Road. Tel. No. 313.

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The Str. Hsinshing, Capt. Wm. Munro, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NEWCHANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The L.C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Haeen left Poochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The L.C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillera will leave the South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf on Sunday, October 1 at 11.30 a.m. The tender Whangpoo with passengers and mails for Japan will leave the M.M. jetty at 10 a.m.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Neleus left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai yesterday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Priam which left Shanghai for London on July 13, arrived at that port on the 26th instant.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Kitano Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the Co's Buoy today at 2 p.m. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about 3 p.m. This steamer will be despatched for London on Sunday, October 1.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Chikugo Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today about 1 p.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, October 3.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Newchwang for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinshing left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Kingsing will leave Chefoo for Shanghai via Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The L.C. s.s. Kwongsang left Poochow for Shanghai at noon on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinshing left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Kingsing will leave Chefoo for Shanghai via Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The L.C. s.s. Kwongsang left Poochow for Shanghai at noon on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinshing left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Kingsing will leave Chefoo for Shanghai via Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The L.C. s.s. Kwongsang left Poochow for Shanghai at noon on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinshing left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Kingsing will leave Chefoo for Shanghai via Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The L.C. s.s. Kwongsang left Poochow for Shanghai at noon on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinshing left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Kingsing will leave Chefoo for Shanghai via Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The L.C. s.s. Kwongsang left Poochow for Shanghai at noon on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinshing left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Kingsing will leave Chefoo for Shanghai via Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The L.C. s.s. Kwongsang left Poochow for Shanghai at noon on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinshing left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Kingsing will leave Chefoo for Shanghai via Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The L.C. s.s. Kwongsang left Poochow for Shanghai at noon on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinshing left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

Passengers Arrived

Per L.C. s.s. Easong from Chefoo: Mrs. E. V. Bous and 3 children. From Tientsin:—Mr. E. C. Williams. Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mrs. Cogan, Messrs. Buch, Vidd, and Jernigan.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Hongkong:—Mr. and Miss Markham, Mrs. T. B. H. Jones, and Mr. Conk.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. A. Darmusan, Mr. S. Plemens, and Mr. H. T. Mousley.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow:—Mr. Howlith.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung from Hankow:—Mr. W. Berends.

Passengers Departed

Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk for Vladivostok:—Mrs. E. E. Borkovsky, Mr. M. Levitsky, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. J. Lobodenko, Mr. M. Matveeff, Mr. Georges Raino.

Per L.C. s.s. Suifu for Hankow:—Mrs. J. S. March, Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Getwicks and child, Mrs. H. A. Assom, Mrs. E. J. Elderkin, Miss E. Marshall, Miss E. Graham, Miss E. P. Sparling, and Mr. A. J. Ross.

Launch Services

TODAY
The launch conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru, will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

TOMORROW
The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Novara will leave the Customs jetty at 6.30 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10.30 a.m.

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Cordillera, will leave the Co's jetty at 10 a.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YVQW
Sept 22	Japan	Alex T. Brown	3200	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YTD
Aug 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	K.M.A.	YTD
Aug 4	Hongkong	Roberts	4292	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B VII
Sept 25	Chinwangtao	Barrumbet	1561	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8888	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	VIEW
Sept 17	Japan	Chikugo maru	1449	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NEW
Sept 25	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	ASOW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2681	Ger.	B. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10p
Sept 28	Chfoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CW
Sept 29	Chongkong	Glenora	3591	Br.	B. & S.	AFUCW
Sept 15	Tacoma	Harold Dollar	2928	Br.	R. Dollar Co.	B XI
Sept 20	Choo	Hsinkong	1287	Chi.	C.M. S. N Co	KLYW
Sept 25	Newchwang	Hanyang	1207	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW
Sept 28	Japan	Helma maru	1484	Jap.	K. M. A.	CRLCW
Sept 20	Hankow	Kinsang	2513	Br.	K.M.A.	FLVE
Sept 27	Hankow	Kuling	804	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	FLVE
Sept 20	Chinwangtao	Kwangpin	1244	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Sept 25	Japan	Kanfu maru	935	Jap.	Suzuki	OWB
Sept 8	Hankow	Klukang	1228	Br.	B. & S.	WTS
July 16	Hankow	Meloid	1883	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE1
July 20	Hankow	Meier	1883	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE1
Sept 28	Hankow	Meim	461	Am.	S. O. Co.	SOCW
Sept 6	Port Townsend	Nottingham	1063	Am.	B. E. K.	10 p
Sept 2	Hankow	Namsud	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Sept 27	Japan	Nani maru	2297	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NTKW
Sept 28	Newchwang	Poonah	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	FLW
Sept 27	Gruse	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
July 8	Taligato	Siklang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	R VIII
Sept 27	Tientsin	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Sept 28	Choo	Singapore Nordlake	98	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	9 p
Sept 28	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Sept 28	Hankow	T. Patrick	2692	Br.	Dodwell	YPPW
Sept 23	Hankow	Tsentsang	476	Br.	C. I. & R. L. Co	OKPW
Sept 27	Japan	Tokoro maru	699	Jap.	Rafob Fbokal	USW
Sept 28	Hankow	Tokoro maru	699	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LDW
Sept 18	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Auctions

PUBLIC AUCTION

R. W. Heidorn & Co.

Will sell by Public Auction within the godowns of Messrs. H. Diederichsen & Co. at No. 18a Kiangse Road

on
To-day, the 30th September, 1916
at 3 p.m.

PIECE GOODS

Grey Sheetings, Venetians, Crepe, Repps, Poplins, Jeans, Blankets, Ribbons, Army Cloth, Army Canvas, etc., etc.

Also

SUNDY CARGO

Soap, coal, tar, belting, material for electric fans, batteries, telephones, spades, fire extinguishers, etc., etc. All cargo to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

R. W. Heidorn & Co.

Auctioneers.

Telephone 80. 8 Peking Road.
11139

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% "de la Defense Nationale" 1916.

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%

The list of applications will be opened in Paris from October 5th until October 29th and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

The amount of the Loan is unlimited and the French Government binds itself not to redeem same before 1930.

The Loan will bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, beginning from November 16th, 1916, payable QUARTERLY.

Interest coupons will be exempted from any present or future Government taxes during the period of the Loan.

For full payment on application, the price of issue will be: 87.50% and

Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:

15.00% on application
23.75% on 16th December
25.00% on 16th February
25.00% on 16th April
88.75%

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bonds of the New Loan on terms that will be supplied on application.

Subscriptions are now received at the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, PEKING and TIENTSIN

and will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.

11066

LYCEUM THEATRE

Coming! Coming!!

The Howitt Phillips

Repertory Company

presenting the latest London Productions.

Watch for the opening date.

Don't miss the

HOWITT PHILLIPS CO.

The Company with the largest repertoire in the world.

10978

NOTICE

The undersigned beg to announce that they have established a branch office to carry on their American Import and Chinese Export Trade

at 8A Peking Road.

Telephone No. 930

American Canned Goods a Specialty

(Head Office)

OVERSEAS TRADING CO., OF CALIFORNIA

268 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
11083

Business and Official Notices

BILL SMITH

"ELEPHANT HEAD"

PILSENER

BEER—

YOU'VE NEVER

TASTED BETTER.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

The Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual General Meeting will be held at the offices of the General Managers and Secretaries, No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 2nd October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m. when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1916, will be presented.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th September to 2nd October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR.

Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, September 18th, 1916.
11704

GRAND MASKED BALL

at the

Siccawei Hotel

(6 Siccawei Road)

on

Friday, 6th October

at 10 p.m.

SIX MAGNIFICENT PRIZES FOR THE BEST 3 COSTUMES AND 3 DANCERS by Popular

vote

Tickets of Admission:

\$5.00 each

(including cold supper)

Prof. Papini's String Band

in attendance.

Tickets at Moutrie & Co., Ltd. and at Siccawei Hotel
11152

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

30th Gymkhana Meeting

10th October, 1916.

Entries close at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 3rd October, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

SPECIAL ENTRY

Entries for the Kiangwan St. Leger and the Kiangwan Challenge Plate to be run on 18th and 25th November, 1916, respectively, will be closed on Saturday, 7th October, at the Club House.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.
11118

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

HARDWARE, METALS AND SUNDRIES

Largest stock of highest quality goods at cheapest prices, as proved by public tender

Broadway, Shanghai.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

FALL CLOTHES

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

TONIGHT

Saturday, September 30th

Two Special Cabaret Concerts

will be given at the

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

(at the opening of the new ball room)

by

THE SCAMPS

(To be followed on Saturday by a Dance.)

Come and enjoy your amusement in comfort

Admission \$3

Tables can now be reserved at the Astor House Hotel Office.

Commencing at 9-30 sharp

RAGTIME! RAGTIME!

HARRY WARREN

Just Arrived from the U. S.

King of Ragtime Players

Hear him play

2 tunes at once.

NEW POINT HOTEL

EVERY NIGHT

from 9.30 to 1 o'clock

THE ULOBRI RUBBER CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting will be held at the offices of the General Managers and Secretaries, No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 3rd October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m. when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1916, will be presented.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th September to the 3rd October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,

General Managers and Secretaries.
Shanghai, September 19th, 1916.
11079

The Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting will be held at the Offices of the General Managers & Secretaries, No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 17th October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m. when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1916, will be presented.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st October to 17th October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers & Secretaries.
Shanghai, 26th September, 1916.
11128

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outposts and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1096.

SHANGHAI

EDUCATIONAL

YOUNG LADY wishes to take lessons in German, three times a week. Applicants please state terms. Apply to Box 416, THE CHINA PRESS.
11157 O 3

YOUNG AMERICAN gentleman wishes to take dancing lessons from lady teacher. Communicate with Box 395, THE CHINA PRESS.
11129 O 3

ENGLISH LESSONS by certified professional English lady teacher. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 402, THE CHINA PRESS.
11126 O 1

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
10859 S 30

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-16, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 5482 5489

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

No. 11 facing Park. Sitting room and bedroom with bathroom attached. Suitable for small family. All home comforts.

TO LET, nice furnished room, Western district, for married couple or bachelor, with board. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 415, THE CHINA PRESS.
11156 O 4

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, 61 Carter Road, superior furnished suite of large sitting-room, bedroom and bathroom attached; also one smaller room. Excellent table, garden, tennis, telephone, tram-station. Terms very moderate.
11097

TO LET, from October 1st, or immediately, large bed and bathroom, nice verandah, pleasant view; stable. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.
11061

TO LET, in a private family, on the Dixwell Road, a nicely-furnished flat of two rooms, with single room, board optional. Germans or neutrals preferred. Apply to Box 412, THE CHINA PRESS.
11150 O 1

TO LET, extra large, well-furnished room, with separate bathroom, \$22 per month, immediate occupation. Apply 50 Range Road.
11140 O 1

TO LET, two well-furnished flats, piano, low rental. Only Britishers and neutrals. Apply No. 8 Ward Road.
11136 O 4

FURNISHED ROOM to let, with or without board. Private German family. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.
11107 S 30

TO LET, very large room, small room, bathroom and verandah attached. 45 Bubbling Well Road.
11066 O 3

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.
11098

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car, 6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in perfect condition. Newly-painted and unholstered. Equipment complete, including head, side and tail-lights, horn and speedometer. An excellent, closed family-car for the cold season. For particulars as to price and demonstration apply to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 2a Jinkee Road.
11159 T. F.

WANTED, Reliable, two-seater car or cycle-car. Apply to Box 413, THE CHINA PRESS.
11151 O 3

FOR SALE, lightweight motor-cycle, free engine, in excellent condition. Price \$/Tls. 200. Apply to Box 407, THE CHINA PRESS.
11143 S 30

SITUATIONS WANTED

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